The New-York Times.

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NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE SEASON AND ITS FESTIVITIES.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY—MR. DISRAELI IN PUBLIC—MR. GLADSTONE AND THE POPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1874.

In the early days of November London shakes off the dozy stupor of the long vacation and begins to be alive again. The law courts open their doors and the lawyers return to work. The commercial world has finished its holidays and is eager for business. The doctors have also gathered home in the wake of their patients. A certain section of the great folk are still at their country-houses discharging duties of state, in the way of entertaining guests, while another class are kept from town by reasons of economy. But, as a rule, the pick of the active, working elements of society are sure to be found in London at this time of year. In November the Lord Mayor's Day brings the Ministers back to town, and Cabinet Councils begin to be held, and when Cabinets are sitting there are many worthy people who regard it as a patriotic obligation that they should be at hand.

A DOUBLE FETE.

The coincidence of the Prince of Wales' birthday—he is now thirty-three—and Lord Mayor's Day makes the 9th of November a special festival. There is the procession in the afternoon and the illuminations at night. Yesterday the crowds which turned out to see the municipal show were larger than they have been for many years past. Many, perhaps, were anxious to see what they feared might be, if the attack on the corporation was successful, the last display of the kind, and felt bound to rally round a venerable institution. Others may have expected that the show was to be better than usual. And some may even have indulged the thought that rickety old Temple Bar, bandaged with planks and propped up by beams, would seize the opportunity to tumble in just as the chief magistrate was passing through. As it was, the procession was as shabby and grotesque as usual, and Temple Bar stood firm, not even shedding the tear of a single stone upon the cortége as it passed below.

MR. DISRAELI.

The dinner at night in the Guildhall is a brilliant sight, but an uncomfortable feast. The hall is packed with a dense mob of guests; the rattle of plates and knives is deafening, and in the midst of the uproar, the speakers abandon as hopeless all attempt to make their voices reach the general company, and quietly whisper to the reporters immediately in front of them. This was Mr. Disraeli's first public appearance since the close of last session. He looked pale and solemn, and the odd little curl on his forehead seemed more mystic than ever. Nothing could be more impressive than the languid dignity of his demeanor. Some said it was bronchitis, and others that it was only histrionic subtlety and a desire to indicate the easy and uncontested sovereignty of his position; but whatever the reason, there can be no doubt that his subdued tones and rather weary air was very touching. He was bound, of course, to say nothing on any subject that would commit the Government, but he contrived, with his usual cleverness to bring up a variety of topics without discussing them. The reference, for example, to the disappearance among other sovereignties of "that immemorial and sacred throne which Emperors and Kings for centuries had failed to control, and which had vanished like a dream, at once suggested the thought of the rather ludicrous position in which his rival had just placed himself in regard to the Papacy. He spoke hopefully of the state of the revenue, and asserted, "on the best authority"—meaning, of course, that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—that there had been already a considerable revival of trade and a great promise of further increase of commercial transactions, and that the next budget would show that the last one was all right. This is, no doubt, rather a rosy view of the situation, for at the present moment trade is almost paralyzed, and there is a large accumulation of money awaiting employment, which owners are afraid to invest on account of the general stagnation and uncertainty. It is natural, however, that the Premier should put the best face on things, and it is quite possible that his words may help to inspire that confidence, the want of which is at present doing so much mischief. Mr. Disraeli went out of his way to pay a special compliment to Lord Salisbury, but took care not to allude, even in the most distant manner, to the proposed reconstruction of the corporation. Lord Salisbury, however, in responding for the House of Lords, spoke in a manner which could not be misunderstood. He laid stress on the attachment of the country to ancient institutions, and advised distrust of all neat and squared theories. It was safer to adhere to that which had been so successful in times past.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE POPE.

Mr. Gladstone must be bitterly disappointed by the manner in which his pamphlet against the Pope has been generally received. The prevalent feeling on the subject, except among the Roman Catholics, who are foaming with rage, is one of amused surprise. Mr. Gladstone has vindicated his sincerity at the expense of his judgment; and even those best acquainted with his eccentricities are startled to find him proclaiming the impossibility of reconciling political liberty with the absolutism claimed by the Pope, as if it were quite a new discovery. His acknowledgments fully justify the suspicions with which he has hitherto been regarded in connection with this subject, and though it is probable that the very decided declarations which he has now made will hereafter strengthen his personal position, there can be no doubt that the suddenness and inopportuneness of the manifesto at such a moment have done much to damage its effect. Archbishop Manning's reply is only what might be expected, and Lord Acton's letter marks the relations of the Old Catholics to the question at issue. Lord Acton is a step-son of Lord Granville, and one of the leaders of the English Roman Catholic opposition to the infallibility dogma. He formerly sat in the House of Commons, but lost his seat at the general election before last, along with all the other Catholics who sat for English constituencies. He was then made a Peer by way of compensation. There can be no doubt that the influence of Mr. Gladstone's recent visit to Dr. Döllinger may be traced in the pamphlet which has just been published; and it is suspected, indeed, that Mr. Gladstone has been used to spring a mine in the interest of the Old Catholics. Lord Acton's prompt appearance on the scene to repudiate the Pope seems to lend some countenance to this idea. Monsignore Capel is preparing an answer supplementary to that of Dr. Manning, which is to be published in a weekly paper on Saturday. There is talk of a combined protest by the Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons.

THE THEATRES.

One of the difficulties of modern dramatists appears to be how to classify their works. Comedies and dramas seem, for the time, to have quite gone out of fashion. At one theatre we have a "musical improbability;" at another, a "dramatic absurdity." Mr. Gilbert's new piece is presented "as an original dramatic contrast." The burlesque at the St. James is called a "new Robertsonian comedy bouffe," and an "opera bouffe extravaganza" is announced at the Opera Comique, together with "a petite comedy." Mr. Gilbert's piece is carefully written, and like all his other works, has an idea in it. But it wants ease and spontaneity, and though a single idea is better than none, it is melancholy to see it beaten out too thin. Mr. Gilbert's intellectual crudeness has never been more conspicuous than in "Sweethearts." It is the story of a young lady and a young gentleman who are in love with each other, but who, on the eve of the departure of the latter for India, fail to come to an understanding. There is an interval of thirty years, and the disappointed lover, who has got on very comfortably in spite of his disappointment, returns to find his sweetheart, an old maid with fond recollections of him. The meeting revives reminiscences, and the curtain falls on the prospect of a marriage. The dialogue is rather hard and cold for the development of such an idea, and the pair, as the dramatist has presented them, fail to excite much personal interest. Miss Marie Wilton (Mrs. Boncroft) is of course very sprightly as the young girl and very amusing as the prim old maid, and makes the success of the play. Mr. Coghlan, as the other character, has scarcely shown himself adequate to be accepted as Mr. Hare's successor. The revival of Robertson's first social comedy, "Society," at this house has been received with that faint enthusiasm which indicates that it is possible to have too much even of the best of things. Moreover, it has brought out, unpleasantly, some changes in the company, which are not an improvement on its original composition. The public is now settling down into quiet admiration of Mr. Irving's *Hamlet*. The extravagant language of the critics made people wonder what more could possibly be said if the author of the play instead of the actor had been in question; but calm consideration reveals the existence of genuine merits in the personation. Mr. Irving has acquired more ease and self-possession since the first night, and the general movement of the tragedy has also been quickened. The idea of dramatizing Mr. Swinburne's "Bothwell" has, I hear, been abandoned.

J. H. F.

THE LAST CHICAGO GRAIN CORNER.

ACTION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—CONVICTION OF STURGES OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM—DISORDERLY SCENES YESTERDAY IN THE HALL OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—ALMOST A RIOT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The case of W. N. Sturges, alias King Jack, came up before the full Board of Trade this afternoon. King Jack was the conductor of the corn corner of last August, September, and July, and the charges against him, divested of all technicalities, are that in the course of his speculations, covering several months, he conspired to prevent men from delivering grain sold to him at prices above the market, and failed to deliver to purchasers grain sold by him to them at prices below the market. Up to and including July 31, Sturges did his best to keep the price of corn above its natural value, and after that, up to and including Sept. 30, he changed his tactics and engineered to keep the price below the natural value. His legitimate trades were few, his option deals too numerous for the good of honorable business men. During the corner ending July 31, his purchases of actual corn were 6,000,000, and of nominal corn not less than 14,000,000 bushels. At the last moment, just before the hour of settlement, on the day of final delivery, Sturges raised the price to eighty cents, or about sixteen cents above the natural price of corn on that very day. Those who delivered the grain in time got the price offered, those who failed to deliver were compelled, under the rules, to settle with the corner ring on the basis of the high rates. This unmercantile conduct on the part of Mr. Sturges induced the Board of Directors to examine into the matter, and to-day their indictment of him was read in open board. The attendance was very large, and the greatest excitement prevailed. For nearly three hours the scene was a perfect pandemonium, and several times it seemed as if a terrible riot would break out. Nothing of the kind ever before occurred in this city. Speeches were made by prominent members, but, owing to the confusion which prevailed, one could not hear what was being said. Hundreds of voices were heard shouting insulting remarks, and threatening personal violence to all opponents of King Jack. Finally, however, President Howe read the charges and the findings of the Directors, and Sturges was called upon to defend himself. He declined to speak, but a friend of his introduced a resolution to the effect that, the Directors having failed to recommend his expulsion, therefore the vote heretofore passed to go into ballot to-morrow should be rescinded and the case dismissed. The President ruled the resolution out of order, whereupon the row broke out worse than before. The President was denounced as an autocrat; there were cries of disapprobation from all parts of the great hall; hisses and insulting epithets were heard, and men rushed to and fro denouncing other members. It was a disgraceful scene, but the President was firm in his position. He knew he was right, and he would not yield. An appeal was taken from his decision, and he refused to entertain the appeal. Speeches were made in defense of and opposing his position, and at a late hour the board adjourned without any definite action. To-morrow the board will be called upon to vote for or against Sturges' expulsion. The rules are explicit on the subject, and it is unnecessary for the Directors to make any recommendation. There is no middle ground to be taken. He has been found guilty of the charges and specifications, and the members must now decide whether or not they will abide by the rules of the board. Those who made a thorough canvass of the situation predict his expulsion by a majority of about 200 in 1,600. Under a recent ruling of the Supreme Court, if Mr. Sturges is expelled, he cannot hope to be ever reinstated by the local courts.

ANOTHER CORNER APPREHENDED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Directors of the Board of Trade this morning fixed sixty-five cents on corn and fifty cents on oats as the price upon which margins can be called at the present time. This was done at the instance of certain dealers, who claim that there is a combination to run the prices of these grains up to fictitious values, or, in other words, that parties are endeavoring to corner the corn and oats market.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LITIGATION.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—This morning Insurance Commissioner Stedman applied to the Probate Court for the appointment of a Trustee over the American National Life and Trust Insurance Company of this city, of which B. Noyes is President. At the same time counsel for the company filed a special plea for the dismissal of the application on the ground that the State law, in accordance with which Mr. Stedman made the application, is unconstitutional. It is probable that this point will be argued before Judge Beardsley, of the Superior Court, this afternoon. In his application Commissioner Stedman stated that the assets of the company were, in round numbers, $900,000, and the liabilities $1,300,000.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND THIRTY WOUNDED—SCENES AMONG THE RUINS—THE STORM IN OTHER PLACES—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Nov. 23.—Yesterday evening, shortly after sundown, a wind-storm of unprecedented violence struck the town of Tuscumbia, in this State, and, in the short space of two minutes, destroyed upward of 100 buildings, killing eleven persons outright, and wounding not less than thirty others. Tuscumbia is one of the oldest towns in Northern Alabama. Its population numbers about 2,000, and it has long enjoyed the reputation of being the centre of one of the most refined circles in the South.

All day yesterday the weather in this part of the country was exceedingly warm for this time of the year, many persons remarking that it seemed like a July day. Toward evening a soft, warm wind began to blow from the south-west and a thick bank of dark clouds was seen to form in that direction. At sundown rain began to fall and lightning was seen in the distance. Shortly after dark most of the people were quietly seated around their supper tables, when suddenly a sound like rushing thunder was heard in the streets, and before the terrified inhabitants were fully aware of the danger that threatened them, the storm had passed over. The people, whose houses were uninjured, immediately rushed into the streets. They found men, women, and children flying in all directions, their cries of alarm mingling with the moaning of dying animals. Houses were blown down in many places, and the streets and roads were everywhere filled with crumbling walls and shattered timbers.

A few of the citizens hastily formed themselves into an organized body, appointed a leader, and set about ascertaining the nature of the damage that had been done. As they were about to set out, they were met by a little girl named Lillie Elliott, who, with white lips and trembling voice, told them that her aunt's house had been completely blown down and that she feared everyone in it had been killed. The party at once hastened to the house indicated, and found that it was indeed a ruin. Everything was still about the place, and the men were about to turn away from it when they heard the voice of a child crying for assistance. The call came from the middle of the fallen building, and the party, by this time largely reinforced, set at once to work to remove the brick and timber near the place indicated. After fifteen minutes hard work they were rewarded by finding two little girls, one five and the other eight years of age. One of the children was entirely unhurt, and was easily removed. The other had her arm firmly wedged in between two beams, but with a courage that was marvelous in one so young, she called out to the men, "Get my mother out, get my mother out, never mind me." At last the beams were cut away and the little one released.

Digging further into the rubbish a terrible sight met the eyes of the workmen. On a broken bed lay the body of a dead woman, two massive cross-timbers resting on her neck. Under her were two little children locked in each other's arms, both dead and crushed out of all shape. The lady was the wife of State Senator Moore, who was recently elected. Both her youngest children were undressed when found, and the little girls who were rescued, said that their mother was just putting the children to bed when the house was blown down.

Little Lillie Elliott, who gave the alarm, was a niece of Mrs. Moore's, and was visiting her little girls when the storm came on. She says that she felt the house falling all about her, but strange as it may seem, she was unharmed, finding herself on top of the fallen house. The bodies of Mrs. Moore and her two children were conveyed to the house of a friend.

When the first shock of the tornado had passed, John Hodgkins, a young man well known in the town, crawled into the hall of the Tuscumbia Hotel, and stated that he had been thrown out of the second-story window of his house by the force of the storm, that the house had been entirely blown down, and that his brother's family were buried beneath the ruins.

A party at once formed, and, headed by Mr. James Halsey, a traveler for a New-York house, proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Hodgkins. They found the building level with the ground. Through an opening which had been formed through the falling timbers Mr. Halsey crawled under the house, and discovered Mr. Hodgkins and his wife lying upon a bed apparently dead. His party at once set to work to remove the rubbish which had fallen upon the bodies. The side of the fallen roof was cut through by willing hands and in twenty minutes the bodies were reached. At the foot of the bed lying across it was Mr. Hodgkins, beside him his wife, and under them their four children. The six were quite dead. The mother held her youngest child in her arms, and the father was lying as if he had died in an effort to protect the other children. The bodies were fully dressed, and not at all mangled. They had evidently died of suffocation. The bodies were removed just as they were, to an adjoining house.

Shortly after the finding of the Hodgkins family, a party proceeded to the house of Mrs. J. W. Winston, a well-known lady of this place. The house was one of the finest in the place, having cost $40,000 before the war. It was entirely destroyed, and Mrs. Winston killed. As the side of the house fell in she was driven against the standing wall of the room on the second floor, which she occupied, and a heavy wardrobe and other pieces of furniture falling upon her, she was killed instantly. Her son-in-law and his family, who were in the lower story, escaped unhurt.

Mrs. Winston was the mother of Ex-Gov. Winston and mother-in-law of Ex-Gov. Lindsey, of this State.

Later in the evening it was discovered that Miss Bettie Sherrod, a young lady living a mile out of the town, had been killed by the falling of the cottage in which she lived.

In addition to the persons found dead as narrated above, there was a number very severely wounded. Two of these are not expected to recover.

Martin Patterson, an old resident of this place, when he first felt the shock of the storm, caught his two children in his arms, and, calling to his wife, rushed to the door. He succeeded in conveying one child and his wife to the street in safety, and was about to pass out with the other child when he was caught by a mass of falling timbers. With wonderful presence of mind he threw the child from him into the street, where it was taken up by its mother unharmed. Patterson was so firmly wedged in that it was some hours before he could be freed. His life is despaired of.

A man named Craig Throckmorton was in the act of carrying one of his children from his house, after the storm had passed over, when the stairway suddenly fell in. Throckmorton succeeded in reaching the street, but he is very badly cut about the head and face, and his condition is considered critical. His child was unhurt.

Soon after the storm had blown over it was discovered that the iron railroad bridge over Spring Creek, about half a mile from the town, had been completely destroyed. At the same moment it was remembered that the train from Memphis could be expected to arrive at any moment. The utmost confusion prevailed, no one seeming to know what to do. At length a young man named Womble seized a huge stick of pine wood, and, after, thrusting it into a fire in a house near by, ran with it to the broken bridge, waiving the blazing wood over his head as he went. He had almost reached the creek when his torch was extinguished by the rain, which was falling in torrents. At the same time the whistle of the approaching train was heard, and the next moment the head-light flashed through the darkness. The young man called with all his might, but the engineer heard nothing but the sound of the storm, and before any warning could be conveyed to him the engine, baggage-car, and one of the passenger-coaches went over the embankment fifty feet down into the creek. The rear passenger-cars did not go off the track, it being blocked up by the wreck of the foremost ones.

The engineer, fireman, and baggage-master of the train went over with it. They were cut out of the ruins after two hours hard work. They were very dangerously burned and bruised, but are expected to recover. Several of the passengers were slightly injured, but none of them were prevented from proceeding on their journey. They were delayed three hours.

There were many remarkable circumstances connected with the storm. It passed through the town from the south-west, commencing at the fair grounds, and tore itself a path varying from three to four hundred feet in width. In some places the strongest and most carefully constructed buildings were lifted completely from their foundations and laid level with the ground. Not far from these old and dilapidated frame buildings were left standing, apparently unharmed.

The Baptist, Methodist, and two other Protestant churches were all situated within a block of the Catholic Church, which was recently erected. none of them were injured in the least, while the house of the Catholic congregation was torn to pieces. Parts of the tin roof which covered it were blown half a mile into the country. Near the church the high school building was situated. It was completely destroyed, causing a loss of about $30,000. In the vicinity was a large boarding-house, the side of which was blown in and all the windows broken. A number of ladies were in the house at the time, but none of them were injured.

After the storm the houseless families were taken to the residences of more fortunate friends. About 300 were deprived of homes, and it is estimated that the total loss to the town and private individuals will reach $500,000. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company loses $20,000.

The people of Tuscumbia behaved nobly, and not one case of robbery is reported. Many of the young men were engaged in the work of extricating the dead and wounded until late this morning. The telegraph operator a young man named Jackson, has been at his post for thirty hours, and is still at work to-night. Everything is quiet, and assistance coming in from all quarters.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES DESTROYED AND TWO PERSONS KILLED IN MONTEVALLO.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 23.—A terrible storm visited Montevallo, fifty-six miles north of Selma, last night. Twelve or fifteen houses were destroyed. Two persons were killed and fifteen or twenty injured, some seriously.

A HEAVY GALE AT CHICAGO—THE SHIPPING.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—A heavy gale has prevailed here since 11 o'clock last night, and there are apprehensions for the safety of shipping on the lake, but up to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day there were no disasters reported.

HIGH TIDE AND HEAVY WIND ON THE EAST COAST.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—The tide was unusually high to-day, but no damage was done to shipping in the harbor. The storm on the coast was quite severe toward daylight, the wind blowing a gale from the south-east off Cape Cod, and the weather thick with snow and rain. There have been no marine disasters in this vicinity reported.

BUFFALO THREATENED BY A RISE OF THE LAKE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—A heavy gale from the south-east has caused a backing of the waters in Lake Erie, which threaten damage to the city front.

A ROOF BLOWN DOWN—ONE MAN KILLED.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 23.—This afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, the brick wall and rafters of the round-house in course of erection at Keyser, formerly New-Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, in West Virginia, was blown down, burying a number of workmen under the ruins. John Connolly, of Baltimore, a laborer, was killed, and John Kemp, of Baltimore County, fatally injured. Several others made narrow escapes from death. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present.

DAMAGE DONE IN PHILADELPHIA AND CAMDEN BY LIGHTNING AND WIND.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 23.—A rain-storm, accompanied by hail and lightning, passed over the north-western section of this city this afternoon. The storm was very severe, with high winds, and the hail fell quite lively. The lightning struck the distillery of Dougherty & Bros., on Front street, below Girard avenue, burning a hole in the roof, and passing out without injuring any one.

The lower section of Camden, N. J., was visited this afternoon by a thunder-shower, accompanied by a severe gale. The office at Kaighn's Point Ferry was unroofed, and a number of fences and trees were prostrated in the Eighth Ward. The water in Newton Creek was lifted up in the form of a water-spout and carried over the causeway this side of Gloucester.

THE STORM IN KENTUCKY AND OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 23.—A storm of wind last night, about 11 o'clock, unroofed several houses in Covington and Newport, Ky., inflicting about $5,000 damage, but causing no personal injury or loss of life. Crossing the Ohio River, it passed up the Little Miami Valley with abated strength, unroofing only a few houses and prostrating fences.

THE GALE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23.—During the prevalence of a severe storm here this afternoon, a large number of houses, principally in the north-western section of the city, were unroofed. A number of telegraph poles were also blown down. The total damage is estimated at $25,000. The wind was blowing at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ITALY.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—THE KING'S SPEECH.

ROME, Nov. 23.—The session of the Italian Parliament was opened to-day by King Victor Emmanuel in person, with the usual ceremonies. His Majesty's speech related mainly to the reorganization of the financial system of the country, and measures for the public safety. He returned thanks to the people for their tokens of affection on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. He urged on Parliament a zealous prosecution of the work of reorganization. Grants would be required only for such expenditures as were evidently necessary, and thus Parliament would be enabled to establish a financial equilibrium and lighten the burdens so nobly borne by the nation. As for the foreign relations, they were on an excellent footing. Italy was friendly with all powers. Their friendship was a recompense for the firmness and moderation shown by Italians. The King concluded with an expression of gratitude for divine assistance.

THE GALE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The brig L. C. Madeira, which sailed from Trieste Oct. 7 for Palermo, was lost off Bagnara. Several of the crew were drowned.

FRANCE.

THE REPUBLICANS CARRY THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS GENERALLY.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Republicans were splendidly organized for the municipal elections yesterday, and were generally successful throughout the country.

The Conservatives were discouraged, and held aloof from the polls.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF BLANQUI, THE IMPRISONED COMMUNIST.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Blanqui, member of the Paris Commune, is dangerously ill in prison.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTINUANCE OF THE FOGS—TRAVEL ON LAND AND WATER DANGEROUS.

LONDON, Nov. 23—4 P. M.—This section of the country is again enveloped in a dense fog. Travel on land and water is very dangerous. A number of additional accidents on railways and elsewhere are reported.

BAPTISM OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SON.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh was baptized to-day, receiving the name of Albert Alexander Alfred Ernest William. The sponsors were Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia, who was represented by the Czarowitch; the German Emperor, represented by the Duke of Connaught; the Prince of Wales, the Crown Princess of Germany, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

COMMEMORATING THE EXECUTION OF FENIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—There is to be a torchlight procession in Manchester to-night in commemoration of the "Fenian martyrs" who were executed in that city.

THE NEW POLRR EXPEDITION—LADY FRANKLIN'S OFFER.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—In view of the Arctic expedition about to be fitted out by the British Government, Lady Franklin has renewed her offer of a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of official records of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

SPAIN.

SERRANO GOING NORTH TO EXPEDITE MILITARY OPERATIONS—WATCHING THE ADHERENTS OF EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—Marshal Serrano will go to the North next month for the purpose of expediting operations against the Carlists.

The Government has exiled two Generals and several civilians known to be partisans of Prince Alfonso, son of the Ex-Queen Isabella. Other persons are to be sent into exile for the same reason.

All congratulatory telegrams sent from this country to Isabella, on the occasion of the anniversary of her birthday, wherein she was styled "Your Majesty," were stopped. A vigorous censorship over all dispatches is still maintained throughout the Republic.

GERMANY.

THE REPLY TO THE SPANISH NOTE—THE SPENER GAZETTE AND VON ARNIM.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Berlin advices report that the reply of Germany to Spain's last note will be presented at Madrid during the present week. Its tone is represented to be very conciliatory.

Herr Braum, formerly chief editor of the *Spener Gazette*, denies, as far as he is concerned, any knowledge of the revelations made by his colleague, Herr Zehliches, of the efforts of Count Von Arnim to procure the publication of important documents in that journal.

BRAZIL.

DEMONSTRATION IN PARA AGAINST PORTUGUESE, AND THE PORTUGUESE CORVETTE SENT TO PROTECT THEM.

PARA, Nov. 22.—The *Tribuna* (newspaper) of this city contained an article in its issue of this morning grossly insulting to the officers of the Portuguese corvette Sagres, which came here for the purpose of protecting the interests of Portuguese subjects. The *Tribuna* subsequently issued a circular inciting a revolt by the populace, who were already greatly excited in consequence of the arrival of the Sagres. The President of the province has asked the Government for means to suppress riotous demonstrations. There are great fears of a general rising against all foreigners.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

THE END OF THE REBELLION REPORTED.

LONDON, Nov. 24—5:30 A. M.—Manuel Garcia, the Special Commissioner of the Argentine Republic in Europe, has received the following dispatch, which is published in the *Times* this morning:

PERNAMBUCO, Nov. 20.

The rebellion is ended. The gun-boat Parana has surrendered. Mitre flies to the desert, abandoning all his baggage.

(Signed,) PARADO,

Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs, at Buenos Ayres.

AFGHANISTAN.

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS FEARED.

LONDON, Nov. 24—6 A. M.—The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Calcutta that public opinion seems to lead to the conclusion that the arrest and imprisonment of Yakoob Khan, who claimed the Ameership, may cause serious complications in Afghanistan, which will compel the Indian Government to interfere.

CUBA.

AN AMERICAN BRIG IN A HURRICANE—THE MATE DROWNED.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The American brig John Burns, with a general cargo from New-Orleans for Cienfuegos, put into this port to repair damages sustained in a hurricane, during which the mate was lost overboard.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—1 A. M.—The barometer is lowest near the New-England Coast. It has risen slowly in the remaining districts, with south-west to north-west winds and slight fall of temperature. Heavy rains and high winds prevailed during the day in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and New-England States. Dangerous winds continue in the lake region, and on the Atlantic coast. Generally clear weather prevails in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and the North-west. Snow and sleet are reported from the lake region. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the North-west.

The Cumberland, Ohio, and Monongahela Rivers have risen. The Mississippi has fallen at New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and cooler weather will prevail, with north or west winds and slowly rising barometer.

For the upper lake region and the north-west, cold and partly cloudy weather, with north or west winds, rising barometer, and light snow near Lake Superior.

For the Middle States clear or clearing and cooler weather, with north-westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, Northern New-York and the New-England States, light snow or sleet, followed by clearing and colder weather, south-west or north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the canal region of New-York the temperature will fall below freezing during Tuesday night.

The Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio Rivers will rise during the day. Cautionary signals continue at Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland, Eastport, Squam Beach, and Barnegat.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours in comparison with corresponding date last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	31°	44°	3 P. M.	40°	60°
6 A. M.	31°	48°	6 P. M.	38°	50°
9 A. M.	34°	54°	9 P. M.	38°	50°
12 M.	39°	57°	12 P. M.	33°	44°

Average.......50⅞°

Average, corresponding date last year.......35⅝°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Cobb has accepted the Republican nomination for Mayor of Boston.

The trial of City Treasurer Gage, of Chicago, has been postponed until Monday next.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sent out its first through train from Chicago eastward yesterday morning.

The schooner Joseph, from St. Pierre, was seized at North Sydney, Cape Breton, for infraction of the revenue laws.

W. A. Lyons, baggage master on the Old Colony Road, was run over yesterday morning and fatally injured.

Hon. T. B. Mitchell, a well-known lawyer of Schenectady, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday afternoon, from heart disease, as is supposed.

The twenty-first annual session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., will convene in Brockville, Ontario, to-day. It is expected to be the largest session ever held.

An unknown schooner from Gloucester, with a cargo of crockery, etc., went ashore on Rye Beach yesterday afternoon, and will probably prove a total loss.

The steamer George Shattuck arrived at Sydney, Cape Breton, yesterday morning, having in tow the schooner Chester, which was picked up at sea on Sunday, abandoned.

Two men, named McDermond and Lamott, were killed at Fort William, Ontario, yesterday afternoon, a piece of timber falling on them while they were engaged in building a vessel.

The schooner Georgia, of Bangor, from Bangor to New-York with a cargo of lumber, went ashore at Munroe's Island, Me., Sunday morning. She is full of water, and will probably be a total loss.

Rev. Dr. Miner, who resigned the pastorate of the Second Universalist Church, in Boston, some time since, and accepted the Presidency of Tuft's College, has returned to the church on a salary of $6,000.

Julius A. Spencer, Assistant Superintendent of the Utica and Schenectady, Syracuse and Utica, and New-York Central Railroads since their organization, and recently adjuster of the latter company, died in Utica last night, aged seventy-two years.

Lewis J. Valiquet, a boot and shoe dealer in Boston, Mass., was yesterday arrested, on complaint of the New-York Boot and Shoe Company and others, who charge him with an irregularity in his dealings amounting to $15,200. He was taken to the Municipal Court and placed under bail.

CANADIAN RIVER NAVIGATION.

THE OTTAWA CLOSED—PROPOSITION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 23.—Navigation is closed. Several vessels on their way to the city, with general cargoes, have been frozen in on the canal.

E. W. Sewell, ship-builder, of Quebec, is submitting a scheme to the Government for the Winter navigation of the St. Lawrence. He claims that the river can be safely and profitably navigated from Quebec to Gaspe and thence to Newfoundland, and proposes to build a screw steamer expressly for the route, that can cut through floe ice without interfering much with her speed. If it should succeed, Canada will secure the greater part of the grain-carrying trade, and dealers will be enabled to ship timber and deals at all seasons of the year.

All the tugs and lumber barges are laid up for the season, and the shipping of lumber by water has entirely ceased. The mills have all shut down.

UTAH.

ARREST FOR ALLEGED COMPLICITY IN THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE—ILLEGAL VOTING—RAILROAD PROGRESS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 23.—Bishop Dame, who was recently arrested in Southern Utah, and confined at Beaver, is being brought to this city for safe keeping. He is charged with being connected with the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

Two more persons were fined to-day by the Third District Court for illegal voting, they, like others, having voted on naturalization papers issued by the Probate Court.

The work is progressing rapidly on the Utah Southern and Utah Western Railroads.

THE HEIR TO A MILLION OF POUNDS DISCOVERED.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Nov. 23.—The St. John *Globe* says that the heir of the Jamieson estate in Scotland, worth from £700,000 to £1,000,000, was discovered here in the person of John W. B. Jamieson, a young man in poor circumstances, recently employed in peddling stationery.

WASHINGTON.

THE RESIGNATION OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT MULLETT.

CAUSES OF THE RESIGNATION—A DISPUTE ABOUT FURNITURE, AND MORE SERIOUS DISAGREEMENTS—THE BUILDINGS NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION—FURTHER CHANGES ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The resignation of Supervising Architect Mullett, which was tendered to Secretary Bristow in writing this morning, is accepted, to take effect on the appointment of a successor. Mr. Mullett remains in the office meantime, it is understood, at the request of the Secretary. The immediate cause of the resignation was a controversy about the custody and care of the furniture in the Treasury Building. The law is distinct and specific in its terms, allowing no equivocation whatever, that the appropriation for furniture and repairs of furniture in the Treasury Building shall be disbursed on the certificates of the Superintendent, who must state that the articles are needed, and that the prices are reasonable. There is no intimation that the architect shall have control or custody of the furniture. During the time of Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Richardson, it was tacitly permitted that the various articles of furniture should be ordered by Mr. Mullett, and the cabinet shop of the building was under his charge, though the vouchers were certified by the Superintendent. The same practice has continued till the present time. But some time since the statute was brought to the attention of Secretary Bristow, and, when he observed the specific terms, he decided at once that it must be strictly complied with. In an interview on Saturday, Mr. Mullett's attention was called to the law, and he was informed of the intention of the Secretary to place the appropriation exclusively under the control of the Superintendent, who is, by law, the Chief Clerk of the Department. For some reason Mr. Mullett was very much adverse to giving up his control, and his characteristic infirmity of temper was displayed, it is understood, in a very offensive way, although the Secretary states that reports in this respect are much exaggerated. At any rate, Mr. Mullett proposed to resign rather than to give up the custody of the furniture, and he was informed by the Secretary, very promptly, that his resignation would be accepted. The Secretary speaks very kindly of Mr. Mullett, but says that he considers discussion of a point of law, or of a policy, not an occasion for the exhibition of bad temper. It was simply a question of obedience to law. The real difficulty between the Secretary and Mr. Mullett is much more remote than any controversy about the Treasury furniture. The architect's office has had rather an abnormal connection with the Treasury Department, and Mr. Mullett has exercised during several years almost absolute authority in his bureau. Secretary Bristow differs from Mr. Mullett in the policy of constructing costly public buildings. While he does not object to large expenditures and fine buildings in some of the more important cities, like New York, he doubts the expediency of building elaborate and costly structures all over the country, but thinks that plainer and substantial buildings would be more in accordance with the wants of the Government, and that for the same expenditure a greater number of buildings should be erected. It has been for some time manifestly impossible that the department could contain both the Secretary and the architect, since the Secretary, while not arrogating to himself unusual powers, is determined to exercise according to his own judgment those which are necessary for the discharge of his official responsibility. Mr. Mullett, in referring to his resignation, said that the Secretary had accepted it on account of his bad temper; but, he asked philosophically, "Can you expect to get all the graces of humanity for $4,000 a year?" Mr. Mullett has had great personal pride and ambition in his management of the office, and has been anxious to retain the office only for the purpose of completing the New-York Post Office, the new State Department, and some other buildings, in accordance with his original plans. The Secretary has no desire to have changes made in buildings already begun, but would approve changes recommended by Mr. Mullett's successor when convinced of their desirability or necessity if no additional expense was involved. The plans of the new State, War, and Navy Department building were approved under the law by the Secretaries of those departments, and cannot be changed without their consent, and, as the south wing is nearly ready to occupy, there is no probability of any important alterations. The low salary of the position will make it difficult to secure the ability and experience which are requisite, though at the present time it is more administrative than professional talent that is most needed. The Secretary and Mr. Mullett had a pleasant interview to-day, as if cordial relations had not been for a moment interrupted. John McArthur, Jr., of Philadelphia, who is now Superintendent of the construction of the new Court-house and Post Office in that city, is mentioned for the place, but it is considered doubtful if he would accept. Several subordinate officers in the bureau will probably follow Mr. Mullett into retirement.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S REPORT.

Secretary Bristow hopes to finish his report early enough so that printed copies may be delivered to the newspapers in the principal cities of the country on the day of its transmission to Congress, instead of being forwarded by telegraph, as usual. If the report should not be delayed for the reception of certain information not now at hand, copies of it will be sent by express to some Government officer in each of the large cities, East and West, who will be authorized to give it to the press on receipt of a dispatch from the Secretary advising of its transmission to Congress. There are two advantages in this method of sending out the report. One is that the expense of telegraphing will be saved to the press, as will also time, which would be required for the transmission by wire, and the Secretary will secure a more just and accurate presentation of his views to the country, since the mistakes of telegraphing and frequent copyings would be avoided. The views of the Secretary are very well known upon several important topics connected with the administration of the office, and it is easy to guess what position his report will take concerning them. But any statements of what he will recommend are wholly without authority. Among the rumors concerning his report is one to the effect that the abolition of the cotton claims division will be recommended, and that all the cases pending before it be transferred to the Court of Claims.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE IN OREGON.

The President to-day ordered the Surveyor General's office at Eugene City to be removed to Portland, Oregon.

HAYES AND DU CHAILLU.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

OPENING OF THE WINTER SESSION—ADDRESS OF CHIEF JUSTICE DALY—REPORTS OF THE TRAVELERS DR. HAYES AND M. DU CHAILLU.

The first meeting of the season of the American Geographical Society was held last evening in Association Hall. Among the prominent persons present were: Chief Justice Daly, George Cabot Ward, William Remsen, Col. T. Bailey Myers, Gen. G. W. Cullum, Judge Wm. E. Curtis, Sam'l B. Ruggles, Francis A. Stout, W. H. H. Moore, Jas. M. Bailey, Prof. Theo. W. Dwight, Elial F. Hall, Wm. Jones Hoppin, Dr. E. R. Strasnicky, Isaac Bernheimer, Hon. Noah Davis, Alvan S. Southworth, Harvey Morris, Edward Matthews, Thomas C. Acton, S. L. M. Barlow, Peter Cooper, Richard Lathers, George H. Moore, B. F. Reinhardt, Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, Dr. Charles G. Curtiss, Charles Rappelyea, and Mr. Mackintosh. Upon the platform sat Lieut. Wheeler, Dr. Hayes, and M. Du Chaillu.

Chief Justice Daly, on rising to open the session, said: In opening our meeting it is my melancholy duty to refer to the loss we have sustained during the past Summer in the death of our venerable Ex-President, Mr. Henry Grinnell. I shall not at present enter upon any lengthened account of his life and services, as it is due to his relation to the society, the country, and to the geographical world, that a memoir should be prepared by a committee, with adequate resolutions, and submitted on a future occasion. Mr. Grinnell was one of the founders of this society. It was to his efforts, together with those of the late George Folsom, that the first step was taken, a quarter of a century ago, for the establishment of the society, and at the meeting at which it was organized, in 1851, he was elected President, a position which, with his characteristic modesty, he declined. But when Mr. Bancroft had been chosen President, he consented to serve as First Vice President, a position which he held for many years. When the late Dr. F. L. Hawks withdrew from the Presidency, Mr. Grinnell consented to accept the position, and served during the years 1862-3, when he declined a re-election, and I became successor. He still continued, however, his active relations with the society, taking the liveliest interest in all its proceedings, and was present last Winter at the public reception given by the society to the crew of the Polaris, when he brought with him an unfolded flag which he had originally sent on the Wilkes expedition to the Antarctic, and which he afterward sent four times to the Arctic in the respective expeditions of Haven, Kane, Hayes, and Hall. It is to him we owe the first American expedition to the Arctic. He furnished and provisioned the two vessels for the expedition of De Haven in search of Sir John Franklin, which started in May, 1850. In conjunction with the late George Peabody he manned and provisioned the brig Advance, commanded by Dr. Kane in the second expedition of 1853. He was a large contributor to the expedition commanded in 1861 by Dr. Hayes, and he alone furnished the means to send Capt. Hall on his first journey to Frobisher's Straits, in 1860, in search of Sir John Franklin. It was also chiefly through his instrumentality that Hall was able to make his second journey, in 1863, in which he passed five years on the scene of his previous explorations. It was to the means, in fact, which he supplied that Hall obtained the experience and training which led Congress to confide to him the command of the Polaris in the last expedition. In that beautiful poem of Campbell, written on a blank leaf of La Perouse's voyages, there is an expressive couplet suggested by the strait through which the French navigator passed on the coast of Japan, and which bears his name. It is in these words:

> "Fair Science on the ocean's azure robe
> Still writes his name in picturing the globe."

And so it has been and will be with Henry Grinnell. In that long line of coast known as Grinnell Land, which, beginning in Smith Sound, extending along the west side of Kearney's Channel, his name is imperishably written, and will remain forever a monument to the enterprising spirit, the benevolent feeling, the broad and generous aspirations of his nature.

Judge Daly then introduced Dr. Hayes, who spoke substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY: I am to-night to give a brief preliminary report of my recent journey to Iceland. We arrived at Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, in due season to take part in the first ceremonies, Aug. 2. Our credentials being delivered to the proper authorities, we were courteously received, and situations were assigned us in accordance with rules previously laid down for the reception of the representatives of learned societies. These were always near his Majesty the King, the Governor of the Island, and the Mayor of Reykjavik. The formal occasion embraced divine service at the cathedral, royal proceedings at Thingvalla, and two public banquets. The cathedral services were very impressive. A native hymn called "Iceland's Thousand Years" was sung by the entire congregation with marvelous effect. The music was fine, the voices excellent, and the occasion being one of deep feeling to every Icelander, it is not surprising that there was exhibited a deep emotion.

After the church services the King of Denmark, at his banquet, arose and drank prosperity to the future of Iceland; a hundred cannon echoed the sentiment, and amid the wildest enthusiasm the new Constitution was proclaimed. This gives Iceland practical freedom from Denmark, and no doubt it will tend greatly to develop the country, which possesses many resources needing cultivation to make them profitable.

The present aspect of the island now, is that of a forestless girdle of green, inclosing a volcanic desert, and inhabited by about 70,000 people. This girdle is in places but a few miles wide, but in others it extends for a considerable distance up the valleys, such as those, for instance, through which flow the Heeta (white) and Thorso Rivers. In the valley of the former are found the Geysers, long famed as the most remarkable spouting springs known in the world, until Prof. Hayden's recent discoveries in the Yellowstone region. These I had the good fortune to work and examine with minute care. The full details of my measurements and investigations there, I feel, could not be crowded into the short space of time allotted to me this evening, and I reserve them, therefore, for another occasion. The Strocker Geyser spouted quite 200 feet for our benefit. But my chief concern is rather with my reception as representative of the society at the celebrations which were brought to a close on the classic ground of Mingrelle, Aug. 7. Nothing, it seems to me, could possibly exceed the grandeur of the scenery of this great lava field, crooked and distorted as it is in every direction. The famous Law Mouch, or Logborg, where the Althings met, presents even a more grand and fearful appearance than the old Sagas describe it. Our reception here, the reading of our credentials, and our reception by the king at the close, will long be remembered, taking place as it did by the side of the rising waterfall of the famed Oxara river, and beneath the giant, frowning lava cliffs of the Almana-gia.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hayes' address the Secretary of the Society announced the election of the following new Fellows: Capt. Wilson Defendorf, James Dodd, Lieut. Edward Hunter, United States Army; Rev. James M. Buckley, George H. Church, George J. Powers, Lieut. G. W. Coster, United States Navy; Ira E. Walraven, John S. Hittell, Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, United States Army; Henry W. Bookstaver, Benjamin Wood, Benjamin Wood, Jr., Robert L. Fabian, E. R. Meade, George H. Wooster, Harlow M. Hoyt, Austen G. Fox, Walworth Crane, Charles C. Haight, Henry E. Pellew, and S. Fenton, Jr.

A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Stout, Hayes, and Brevoort, to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the society in relation to the death of Mr. Grinell.

M. Du Chaillu was then introduced, and said that he had been in many scrapes before, but he thought the present one the biggest he ever experienced. He could not speak much, but he would do the best he could. M. Du Chaillu proceeded to point out upon the map suspended at the back of the platform the scene of his recent travels of three years in Lapland, intermingled with nrrative descriptions of the habits, personal appearances, and customs of the Laplanders. Most of the Laplanders were very fair-skinned, with blue eyes and flaxen hair, and with an average height of about four feet. The girls, when young, were very pretty, but grew to be ugly. All Laplanders were educated to a certain extent, being able to read and write with fluency. Education was compulsory, and, together with the Church, had been firmly established since the year 1600. Their religion was Lutheran, and the ceremony of confirmation was an impressive one. Every one was confirmed, and in order to receive this right the catechism must be well learned. The principal property of the country was in the reindeer. The reindeer furnished the Laplander almost everything—food, clothing, and milk. Besides he served as currency and a means of transportation from place to place. A rich man sometimes owned as many as between 3,000 and 4,000 reindeer. The reindeer was very swift and enduring in travel, going as far as 130 miles in a day. M. Du Chaillu next spoke of the fine weather and scenery. From May to July inclusive the sun shone day and night, while during the Winter months of December and January, when there was no sun, the night was not dark, by reason of the electrical lights. The snow and forests were then described. The speaker exhibited specimens of blocks of pine trees. He also presented a fine specimen of a preserved reindeer, with the veritable Lapland sledge. At the conclusion of M. Du Chaillu's remarks he retired, and reappeared clothed in the full costume of the Laplander, which he very minutely described, and declared to be the most comfortable in existence when the mercury falls to 45° below zero.

THE FRENCH SOCIETY.

The French Benevolent Society (Société Française de Bienfaisance) has appointed a committee to effect a revision of the constitution, with a view to making provision for extending aid to newly arrived French immigrants. The committee is composed of Messrs. E. Caylus, V. Fortwengler, Lafon, P. Provoit, L. Desarnauld, P. C. Duchochois, and A. Votable. This action will supersede the French Emigrant Society, which will go out of existence.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The official count shows that the majority for the amendments to the Constitution of Virginia is 26,536. The totals are: For, 86,450; against, 59,914.

The official count gives Judge William R. Brown, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District of Kansas, nearly 5,000 majority.

Joseph H. Rainey proves to be re-elected to Congress in the First District of South Carolina by 69 majority over Samuel Lee, another colored man. Rainey received 13,539 votes, and Lee 13,608.

The Democrats elect their Congressman in the Second District of Kansas by 786 majority. Last year the Democratic majority in the district, on the vote for members of the Legislature, was over 10,000.

THE LATE SPANISH PAINTER FORTUNY.

The *Evening Post* gives the following interesting sketch of Fortuny, the Spanish painter, whose death at Rome was announced by cable yesterday:

The name of Fortuny was known a few years ago only as that of a rising young artist in Rome. But in 1870 his first works in oil, water-colors, and etchings were exhibited in Paris, and since that time he has rapidly acquired fame and fortune through his genius, but he has never tried to grasp the laurels which legitimately belonged to him by putting his works into competitive exhibition with those of the other great modern masters. Fortuny was born at Reus, in Catalonia, Spain, on the 11th of June, 1839, and at an early age began his art studies at the Academy of Barcelona, under Claudius Lorenzales, who had been a pupil of Overbeck in Rome; but he did not exhibit great promise under this master; at least, he did not specially distinguish himself among his fellow-students. It was not until he left the studio of Lorenzalez and began the study of nature alone that his great genius began to develop. A few lithographs by Gavarni, which fell by chance into his hands, showed him the path he sought, and from this beginning from nature he reached the desired field of art, and thenceforth pursued his studies with all of the power of his vigorous nature. His energy was soon rewarded, for he shortly afterward received the grand prize at the Academy of Fine Arts in Barcelona, and with the assistance afforded by that fund he went to Rome. It was in 1856 that Fortuny first reached Rome, and while there his studies were less of the old masters than of the various interesting types of the lower grades of Roman life—such as he found in the streets and neighboring country. His ideas were directed more to the development of his individual views of art than to the imitation of the work of other theorists. In 1859 and 1860 he was enabled to accompany the Spanish expedition to Morocco, where he made some magnificent studies of the inhabitants of that semi-barbarous country, as well as of their costumes, which are so picturesque and in keeping with the wild character of the people. Before Fortuny returned from Morocco to Rome he visited Paris and Madrid, and when in Paris made the acquaintance of Meissonnier and Gérome, and became a devoted admirer of the former. In Madrid he studied under the great artist Goya, and from that period it was said that he was master of both schools—that of Goya and Meissonnier. When Fortuny, toward the end of the year 1866, arrived again in Rome, he brought with him a number of orders for pictures from the house of Goupil & Co., of Paris, to be painted from his Morocco and Spanish studies. He delivered nine of these pictures in 1869, and with their exhibition in Paris his fame was established. The most celebrated of this group of pictures was entitled "A Marriage in the Vicaria, Madrid"—a work remarkable for its originality of treatment and its superb expression of color. It combined the mastery of form in its most subtle relations, as shown in the works of Meissonnier, and the massing of color which is so brilliant a feature in the paintings of the artists of the present Roman school. This picture was sold for 80,000 francs, or $16,000 gold. But few, comparatively, of Fortuny's works are owned in this country. Mr. Adolph Borie, of Philadelphia, however, owns two or three of his most admired pictures, and Henry C. Gibson, of the same city, has another. Fortuny's celebrated picture of the "Snake-Charmers" was purchased by Mr. A. T. Stewart during his recent visit to Paris, for $8,000 gold, and is now in his gallery in this city. Mr. W. H. Stewart, an American gentleman residing in Paris, owns there several of Fortuny's pictures, and most of Fortuny's works which are held in this country were placed here through his agency. There are also a number of Fortuny's water-color drawings and etchings, in both of which departments of art he was a master, owned by connoisseurs in the United States. Many of our readers will remember the dashing sketch contributed by Fortuny to the Chicago Relief Collection, which was purchased by Mr. Robert L. Cutting at that sale for $400. This sketch was afterward retouched by the artist, not for money, but as a matter of favor to the owner, and since that time Mr. Cutting has been offered $3,000 for it, but the offer was refused, as the picture is not for sale. Fortuny married a daughter of Madrazo, President of the Academy of Fine Arts in Madrid, but during the last few years of his life he seldom visited his native land. He made Rome his permanent home, where he lived in princely style and had a studio fitted up with extraordinary splendor. Within the last four years the brilliant school of Roman painters has lost three of its most eminent members—namely, Zamacois, Regnault, and Fortuny—all of whom were young and had scarcely reached the zenith of their fame, but, although thus early dead, they have left enduring monuments in their works.

COLLAPSE OF THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

The situation as to the 'longshoremen's strike was unchanged yesterday. The new men were everywhere employed at the various piers, and working well. The steam-ship companies and the stevedores professed themselves entirely independent of the union men, and claimed that so far as themselves were concerned the strike was over. The steamer France, about whose cargo of fine goods there were some apprehensions, was discharged without delay or difficulty, and no doubt was entertained about everything being performed as well by the non-society men as by those of the unions. This was the last hope of the strikers, namely, that the cargo would be ruined in its unloading by "green hands." No such result is probable.

The Police still continue their vigilant watch, and no demonstration is attempted by the idlers looking on in gloom and discontent. The strike is generally considered as practically at an end, and if the unionists wish to go to work they will be regarded the same as all other hands, and will be paid accordingly.

An assault was made yesterday by the striking 'longshoremen on the foreman of the firm of Howard & Van Leet, of Brooklyn, for directing the operations of some non-society men in loading the steam-ship Maas. The strike has not assumed any large proportions in Brooklyn thus far.

THE NINTH WARD MURDER.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, yesterday arraigned before Coroner Woltman, at the Coroner's Office, the participants in the Sunday morning drunken brawl in Washington street, by which John Connerton, a laborer residing at No. 652 Washington street lost his life. George W. Murray, a cartman, of No. 29 Renwick street, who, it is charged, struck Connerton on the head with a cart rung, was committed to the Tombs without bail. William H. Pertain, the principal witness against Murray, was committed to the House of Detention in default of $1,500 bail. John Gibbons, proprietor of the liquor store No. 685 Washington street, where the murder was committed, Michael Mullins, and Martin Joyce were sent to the House of Detention in default of $500 bail each. The inquest in the case will be held on next Friday. In the meantime Capt. Kennedy and Detective O'Neill will endeavor to obtain further testimony regarding the affair.

COLLISION AT ELIZABETH.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, three railroad trains collided at Elizabeth, N. J., doing considerable damage to property, but resulting, fortunately, in no serious injury to passengers. At Morris street the track of the Central New-Jersey Railroad crosses that of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The early morning train from Philadelphia to New-York had reached Elizabeth and was taking on passengers, when the Washington train bound south, which had left Jersey City at 8:40 A. M., approached. A coal train on the Central Railroad was entitled to the right of way. When the train was about half way over, the locomotive of the Washington train ran into the coal train, wrecking two or three of the cars. The engine of the colliding train was thrown obliquely over the track, against the locomotive of the Philadelphia train. Both locomotives were much damaged, and the forward end of the mail car of the Washington train was torn away. A number of passengers were slightly scratched and bruised by being thrown from their seats. Garrabrant, the engineer of the Washington train, who is one of the most careful men on the road, says that the accident is attributable to the failure of the air brakes to act, in consequence of the slippery condition of the tracks. It is also said that wrong signals were displayed by the Central employes. Some of the passengers say, however, that the engineer neglected to obey the signals. Wrecking trains were set to work immediately, and the débris was speedily cleared away. Passengers on the Philadelphia train were taken to New-York over the Central Railroad. Superintendent Jackson says the coal train ran into the passenger train, but all other accounts agree that it was the coal train that was run into.

DEATHS FROM APOPLEXY.

Coroner Woltman was yesterday notified to hold an inquest in the case of Edward Gilroy, aged forty-three, of Second avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, who died on Sunday night from apoplexy.

George W. Roberts, a carpenter residing at No. 439 West Forty-ninth street, died suddenly yesterday, it is supposed, from apoplexy. Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest.

THE COURTS.

IMPORTANT BANKING DECISION.

NATIONAL BANKS HAVE NO RIGHT TO DEAL IN THEIR OWN STOCKS—A STOCKHOLDER WHO SOLD TO THE BANK HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS SHARE OF ITS LIABILITIES.

Yesterday the case of Albon Man, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, against Dr. Timothy M. Cheeseman, was tried in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. In his complaint the plaintiff sets forth that the bank having failed to pay one of its circulating notes the holder caused it to be protested, and a notice of the protest to be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency. The Controller then appointed the plaintiff Receiver of the bank, and he took possession of the books, records, and assets. Finding the property and assets to be insufficient to satisfy the liabilities of the bank, it became necessary to recur to the personal liability of the stockholders, as provided and imposed by the act of Congress. The Controller then made an assessment of fifty-four per cent. against the shareholders, one of whom is the defendant, and directed the plaintiff to bring the present suit to collect the amount assessed on fifty shares at their value of $100 each. In his answer, the defendant denied that he was a shareholder at the time of the suspension and failure of the bank, and alleged that he had sold the shares he had held on May 1, 1867. He also held that, as no notice had been given to the bank to appear to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, the appointment was null and void. Also, that as no notice had been given to him of the proceedings of the Controller, they were null and void for that reason.

The case was tried before a jury, and after the evidence of the Receiver, and other witnesses for the plaintiff, had been heard, the defendant, testifying in his own behalf, stated that he had had his stock transferred by the Cashier of the bank three years before it failed, and had received a check of $5,000 from him. After argument by the counsel on both sides, Judge Blatchford reviewed the case at length, and said that the transfer of the stock made by the defendant was not legal, as, by the law, banks were not permitted to deal in their own stocks. Had the shares been transferred to any other party, then the liability would have been transferred with them, but according to the testimony, Dr. Cheeseman had not given any order for such transfer. It could not be considered legal, and he would accordingly direct the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,810 25, the amount of the assessment, with interest from the date the assessment was made. It is understood that this case, together with several others of a like character which were reported in THE TIMES, a few days since, will be appealed and taken before the Supreme Court of the United States by the parties interested. They differed from this one solely in regard to the transfer of the stock by the defendants, they holding that want of notice to them and to the bank rendered the appointment and the acts of the Receiver null and void.

THE GREENTHALS AGAIN.

THE FINAL ARREST IN THE FREY WATCH ROBBERY—A COMPLICATED AND WELL-WORKED CASE.

On the night of the 15th of October last Mr. James H. Frey, a broker, residing at No. 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, visited the Occidental Hotel, corner of Broome street and Bowery, to transact some business with a gentleman stopping there. He drank considerable wine, and while standing on the corner of the Bowery waiting for a Third avenue car in which to ride home, he was attacked by three bootblacks, who knocked him down, and stole his watch and chain. The watch was a presentation one, a magic case gold lever, numbered 2,863, and made by Joseph French, of Liverpool. It was valued at $250. The young thieves, named Meehan, Burns, and Barry, were subsequently arrested by Officer Mitchell, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and sent to the House of Refuge. The watch and chain, however, were not recovered. Superintendent Walling, some days ago, detailed Detective Keenan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, to complete the "working" of the case. Detective Keenan, in making his investigations, learned that the watch and chain had been given by the bootblack boys to a noted thief named Charles McCann. McCann, who is twenty-one years old, belongs to a gang of ruffians who congregate at No. 100 Mott street. Four years ago he dangerously wounded two officers of the Fourteenth Precinct who were endeavoring to arrest him on a criminal charge. He was subsequently convicted of burglary, and sentenced to two years and a half in State Prison. He was released from State Prison about two months ago, on the same day that the notorious "General" Abraham Greenthal left Sing Sing, and both convicts came to this City together. While on the cars Greenthal said to McCann, as the latter alleges, "If you have anything 'crooked' you want to sell, come round to my place, at No. 2 Marion street, and it will be all right." Detective Keenan, after a great deal of difficulty, succeeded in arresting McCann, who made a clean breast of the affair, and said that on receiving Mr. Frey's watch and chain from the bootblacks he brought the property to Greenthal's house, and was received by one of Greenthal's daughters, who brought him up stairs and gave him $13 for the watch and chain. Detective Keenan yesterday morning arrested Frances and Rachel Greenthal, the daughters of the "General," and brought them before the Superintendent. On being confronted with them, McCann said that Rachel looked like the girl to whom he sold the watch, but he could not positively swear to her identity, as she was fashionably dressed, while at the time he sold the watch to her she was *en deshabille*. Superintendent Walling was compelled, therefore, to discharge the girls from custody, as they, of course, denied all knowledge of the stolen watch. The Greenthals, for many years, have been known to the Police as professional thieves and receivers of stolen goods. The equally noted family of Hirsch Greenthal, alias Hirsch Harris, and the Mendelbaum family, also receivers of stolen goods, are near relatives of "General" Greenthal's family. McCann will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

BOGUS DETECTIVES.

On Sunday morning, about 1 o'clock, John Abbott and his friend Alexander McLeish entered the cigar store of Charles Brookes, No. 387 Ninth avenue. McLeish was intoxicated, and his friend Abbott took some $10 from his pocket for safe-keeping. In the meantime the proprietor, being desirous of getting rid of both his customers, went to the door of his store to look for a policeman. Two men, who were unknown to him, approached at the moment, and stating that they were detectives, volunteered to remove the inebriated man, provided the money which was taken from him was returned to his pocket. While Abbott was about complying with the request regarding the money one of the unknown men snatched the roll of bills from his hand and rushed out of the store with his companion. The proprietor followed, crying "Stop thief." Officer Quinn, of the Twentieth Precinct, heard the alarm, and, giving chase, captured Richard Grant, one of the thieves, after running over three blocks. His companion escaped. In the pocket of Grant was found the money stolen from Mr. Abbott. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Jesse Marshall, John Marshall, and William H. Wilkins, proprietors of the Broadway and Fourth Avenue Line of Stages, and Charles Brunell, their Superintendent, were placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with cruelty to animals. The indictments contained three counts—for over-driving, over-loading, and cruelly torturing a horse. District Attorney Russell represented the prosecution. Messrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Henry Bergh the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Messrs. Haskins & Fellows, the defense. A motion to quash the indictment having been denied by Judge Sutherland, District Attorney Russell, in a lengthy opening, detailed the facts of the case, which were subsequently proved by witnesses. It appeared that on the 24th of September, Officer Upton, of Mr. Bergh's society, stopped one of the horses, attached to stage No. 166 of the Broadway and Fourth Avenue Line, which he had on two occasions sent back to the stables as unfit for work, and arrested the driver, Daniel Kane. The poor old horse was found to be in a terrible condition—sprung in both knees, foundered, spavined, hoof-cracked, emaciated, sore, and generally used up. The horse was removed to a livery stable, and the proprietors of the stage line were requested to remove him. They refused to do so, however, and sent Mr. Bergh an insulting message. The proprietors of the line who compelled the driver to work the horse were thereupon indicted, while the driver was not held responsible. The condition of the horse having been proved by the officers of Mr. Bergh's society and a number of veterinary experts, the case for the people closed, and the court adjourned until to-day.

HARLEM POLICE COURT.

Mary E. Howard, the young colored girl who, on Sunday night, made three attempts to set fire to the house of Mr. Downs, in Avenue A, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, was yesterday committed without bail by Justice Sherwood on a charge of arson. She confessed her guilt. ....Charles McCollum, of No. 144 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, who, in a tenement brawl on Sunday night, is alleged to have stabbed five times John McManus, was commited to await the result of the injuries sustained by McManus. McCollum was sometime ago a member of the Police force. He denies the charge....John Casey, of Seventy-fourth street, and John, alias "Yellow" Davis, the seconds in the prize-fight which was to take place in Astoria on Sunday morning, were fined each $10. Eleven other participants in the affair were fined $5 each. Among them was James Vibbo, a notorious thief, who but a short time ago completed a term of two years in State Prison for forgery. The principals have not been arrested....Thomas McNamara, of No. 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, yesterday, while crazed with rum, chased his wife and daughter through the streets with a large knife in his hand, threatening to kill them. He was arrested by Officer Thompson, of the court squad, and was committed in default of $300.

A DISPUTED PUBLIC CONTRACT.

QUESTION ABOUT PAYMENT FOR BUILDING AN UP-TOWN SEWER—A PROTRACTED CONTROVERSY.

At noon yesterday Controller Green, the Corporation Counsel, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, Commissioner Van Nort, and a number of attachés of the Departments of Finance and of Public Works entered the Mayor's Office for the purpose of giving evidence in relation to the completion of a sewer, the payment for which had been disputed by Mr. Green. The fact that no friendly feeling exists between some of these officials was deemed sufficient to justify a report that the Controller had preferred charges against Commissioner Van Nort; but there was no foundation for the rumor. The parties were notified to attend and state what they knew about a work for which a claim was presented by Mr. Charles Devlin, a contractor. Mr. Devlin built a sewer on Seventh avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Forty-seventh street. After its completion he presented his bill to the Finance Department; but failing to obtain the money, he engaged Mr. John H. Strahan to bring a suit against the City. The Controller then instructed Mr. McConkey, one of his examiners, to inspect the sewer and ascertain if the work had been done according to the specifications; but when the examiner announced his object the employes of Mr. Devlin refused to allow him to enter the sewer. He reported the fact to the Controller, and the latter made it known to Mayor Havemeyer, who immediately instructed Capt. Leary, then in command of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, to send a posse of officers to protect the examiner while performing his duty. When the Police had reached the ground an order was received from the Mayor revoking his instructions, and it was subsequently arranged that an examination of the sewer should be made, the Finance Department and the Department of Public Works each to be represented during the inspection. A day was fixed for the purpose, and an elaborate examination was made. It was found that several feet of the brick-work was not built in accordance with the specifications. In the meantime Mr. Devlin, through his counsel, obtained a judgment for the full amount of his claim, $54,000—the Corporation Counsel deciding that the City had no defense. The latter decision was rendered, it is said, with the approval of the Mayor. But the Controller still refusing to pay the bill, Mr. Strahan made an arrangement by which the matter was referred to Mayor Havemeyer, and in pursuance of this arrangement the investigation took place yesterday. The counsel agreed to forego judgment until the validity of the claim was settled. During the investigation Mr. McConkey and two masons were examined in behalf of the Finance Department, Mr. Tracy, the Chief Engineer; Mr. Towle, and Mr. Avery, of the Department of Public Works, then made statements to the effect that the sewer was built in accordance with the contract. The Controller said he had a witness to produce who could give evidence that the date of the contract had been altered. Mr. Barker, Contract Clerk of the Department of Public Works, said that the date was correct, and that the contract was executed before him as a notary. The investigation was then adjourned until to-day, in order to produce a witness as to the date of the contract.

A PUPIL SEVERELY WHIPPED.

PARTICULARS OF THE PUNISHMENT OF A LAD BY A CHRISTIAN BROTHER—THE CHILD STILL SERIOUSLY ILL.

In Saturday's TIMES appeared an account of an assault on a pupil named Philip Stein by a member of the Christian Brotherhood Association. The assault was stated to have taken place in the De La Salle Institute on Second street, and to have been called forth by the unruly conduct of the pupil who was chastised. The facts of the case are these: The School of St. Nicholas, situated on Second street, near Avenue A, is an institution governed by the Christian Brothers, who reside at the De La Salle Institute on Second street near First avenue. The brothers residing at the institute named officiate at the St. Nicholas School daily, and teach the many pupils there attending. On Tuesday last Philip Stein, of No. 19 First avenue, a pupil attending the school, was badly beaten by Brother Anselm, who was his instructor. The boy was subsequently confined to his bed, so severe were his injuries, and on the following Thursday his elder brother, accompanied by Dr. Heil, of No. 103 Tenth street, called on Justice Kilbreth at Essex Market Police Court, and, stating that Philip Stein had been most brutally beaten, demanded a warrant for the arrest of the brother who had committed the assault. The Judge declined to grant the warrant until he could see the boy himself, and accordingly the following day (Friday) the boy was conveyed in a carriage from his home to the Police Court. The Judge was shocked when the scarred and welted legs of the youth were exhibited to him, and obtained the following statement from him: "Several of the boys and myself were making fun during school hours, and called the brother 'an old ink bottle.' He overheard me saying the last expression, and immediately caught me up, and laid me on a bench. Then he hit me a great many times with a heavy rattan, after which he lifted me up and banged me several times against the bench."

During the infliction of the foregoing punishment the brother frequently asked the youth, "Will you be a good boy now?" and was answered, "I will, Brother, oh! I will," and still the heavy blows descended. Judge Kilbreth, after hearing the boy's story and seeing the evidences of his injuries, promptly issued a warrant for the arrest of Emil Cronin. The latter gentleman is the Director of the De La Salle Institute, which accounts for his name being mixed up in the affair, and is widely respected for his many admirable qualities. Officer Regan, who was intrusted with the warrant, soon found that the assault took place in St. Nicholas' School, and Brother Anselm signified his willingness to appear in court. Before going there, however, he visited, in company with the officer, the De La Salle Institute. In the Police Court he admitted to Judge Kilbreth that he had whipped the boy and "perhaps became somewhat excited" while so doing, as the boy was very wayward and unruly. The Justice, in rendering his decision, holding the brother to answer, remarked that there was a law against corporal punishment in public schools. Yesterday the boy was still confined to his bed, and the doctor thinks he may hereafter be subject to epileptic fits from the result of his injuries.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET FIRE.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday in the case of James O'Reilly, aged forty-seven; Mrs. Margaret Whalen, aged fifty-five years, and William Roach, aged nine years, who lost their lives by fire at their residence in the rear of No. 318 East Thirty-eighth street, on the 14th inst. The full details of the disaster were published in THE TIMES, and it will be remembered that O'Reilly jumped from a window into the yard of the house, and received fatal injuries, while Mrs. Whalen and the little boy Roach were suffocated by the smoke while endeavoring to escape. John J. Eager, Foreman of Engine Company No. 21; John J. Fisher, Battalion Engineer, of the Fire Department; Martin Quirk, of No. 319 East Thirty-seventh street; Richard Farley, an ex-fireman, and Officers Leaycraft and Harty, of the Twenty-first Precinct, were examined. They testified that the engines arrived at the fire two minutes after the alarm was given, and that the fire was under control in ten minutes after. It was impossible to escape by the front of the house, as retreat by the stair-way had been cut off by the fire. Escape might have been made by the rear. Deputy Fire Marshal Hill was the next witness examined. He said the house was a frame structure of a most dangerous character. He was convinced that the fire originated in a wood-house under the front stairway of the building, and he was certain that it resulted through a little boy lighting some shavings to warm himself. An Italian named Barcello had seen a little boy about four years old coming from the wood-house a few moments before the fire broke out. The jury rendered a verdict setting forth the cause of death in each case in the usual manner, and adding that the firemen and Police were promptly on hand and used every exertion to save life.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Three young men, named John Conlon, James Eagan, and John Wright, who were found in the cellar of the house No. 157 East Twenty-seventh street, were committed for trial by Justice Otterbourg yesterday for attempted burglary....John Grier, of No. 39 Hester street, was held for trial for stealing a gold watch from Mrs. Catharine Rubiera, of No. 211 East Thirty-fourth street, while the lady was standing in front of her residence viewing a funeral procession on Sunday....Henry J. David, a lawyer, of No. 33 Park row, was arraigned on a charge of opening a letter directed to another person. The complainant, a young man named Benjamin Benton, was employed by David to attend to his office in Paterson. Benton wrote a letter to his brother in this City and requested his employer to mail it. This he forgot to do, and the letter having in some manner got among others from the Post Office, it was opened by mistake. In it David learned that he was working and starving his clerk to death, and that in consequence he (the clerk) would be soon obliged to quit his service. David informed Benton of the mistake and the unpleasant discovery, and then discharged him from his employ. Benton thereupon brought the charge stated against David. The complaint was dismissed, the letter not having been posted.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The vote of North Carolina, at the August Election for Superintendent of Public Instruction, was officially canvassed last week, and found to be as follows, compared with the result of the election for Governor two years ago:

	For Governor. 1872.		Sup't Public Instruction. 1874.	
Counties.	Merrimon. Dem.	Caldwell. Rep.	Pool. Dem.	Purnell. Rep.
Alamance	1270	1015	1099	921
Alexander	545	389	581	92
Allegheny	339	184	408	78
Anson	1191	1019	1165	1037
Ashe	752	761	730	355
Beaufort	1331	1565	1651	1188
Bertie	944	1514	982	1327
Bladen	1208	1448	1206	1365
Brunswick	711	708	1008	339
Buncombe	1538	1114	1165	1280
Burke	852	683	815	497
Cabarrus	1161	812	1114	732
Caldwell	829	332	840	94
Camden	562	554	627	488
Carteret	1062	739	750	624
Caswell	1415	1456	1285	1483
Catawba	1261	426	1251	194
Chatham	1774	1683	1804	1468
Cherokee	486	433	306	217
Chowan	576	742	507	761
Clay	252	142	328	73
Cleveland	1099	547	937	246
Columbus	1024	693	1317	767
Craven	1142	2708	1146	2322
Cumberland	1890	1883	2165	1968
Currituck	763	349	744	385
Davidson	1384	1516	1413	1210
Davie	826	662	838	589
Duplin	1750	1035	1790	953
Dare	232	270	229	231
Edgecombe	1474	3452	1142	3406
Forsythe	1033	1115	1080	1118
Franklin	1475	1560	1649	1634
Gaston	927	683	864	370
Gates	754	512	776	420
Graham	....	....	174	17
Granville	1976	2655	2294	2575
Greene	783	944	821	874
Guilford	1849	1831	1603	1505
Halifax	1667	3640	1389	3555
Harnett	778	603	904	674
Haywood	447	420	771	129
Henderson	505	716	416	326
Hertford	874	983	873	829
Hyde	816	610	1622	806
Iredell	1738	994	1642	806
Jackson	564	166	649	148
Johnson	1481	1374	1892	1186
Jones	559	639	538	665
Lenoir	994	1270	1189	1055
Lincoln	903	706	965	340
Macon	655	130	664	42
Madison	635	641	534	217
Martin	1035	1048	1234	1319
McDowell	706	519	729	209
Mecklenburg	2511	2261	2153	1727
Mitchell	195	623	332	239
Montgomery	475	653	360	342
Moore	1055	881	1078	515
Nash	1293	1284	1402	1218
New Hanover	2261	3614	2598	3748
Northampton	1095	1990	1019	1889
Onslow	892	492	962	345
Orange	1945	1321	1825	1261
Pasquotank	675	1053	863	1167
Pamlico (New County)			537	363
Perquimans	642	910	670	803
Person	1110	819	885	760
Pitt	1782	4775	1930	1799
Polk	224	342	214	234
Randolph	1364	1369	1227	1078
Richmond	1101	1309	1174	1219
Robeson	1631	1583	1829	1687
Rockingham	1653	1391	1654	918
Rowan	1654	1118	1557	800
Rutherford	727	1013	734	794
Sampson	1697	1434	1866	1358
Stanley	646	336	685	97
Stokes	905	830	655	81
Surry	989	838	1003	745
Swain	332	22	350	14
Transylvania	379	206	209	30
Tyrrel	391	347	370	133
Union	1022	631	1055	212
Wake	1269	3843	3640	3640
Warren	1109	2380	922	2193
Washington	402	947	546	785
Watauga	435	353	491	67
Wayne	1747	1949	2021	1799
Wilkes	1034	1294	820	955
Wilson	1034	1294	1413	1123
Yadkin	759	866	725	718
Yancey	503	372	635	132
Total	96646	98618	98217	84181
		96646	84181	
		1972	14036	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The table below, which gives the vote of South Carolina, by counties, for Governor in the recent election, is compiled from the official returns sent to the Board of State Canvassers. It will be seen that Mr. Chamberlain's majority is 11,667. That of Scott in 1870 was 33,534. The total vote in the State in 1870 was 136,608, and the aggregate vote in 1874, 149,395, an increase of 12,787 votes:

	1874		1870	
Counties.	Chamberlain, Rep.	Green, Ind. Rep.	Scott, Rep.	Carpenter, Ind.
Abbeville	4176	2512	3385	2194
Aiken, (new)	2388	2822	....	....
Anderson	1762	2534	1475	1868
Barnwell	3797	2320	3379	2216
Beaufort	4920	2089	6142	998
Charleston	8803	11465	13411	6980
Chester	2630	1364	2704	1366
Chesterfield	845	1072	945	1082
Clarendon	737	1885	1534	762
Colleton	3529	2111	3169	1680
Darlington	3726	1851	2968	1793
Edgefield	3398	2900	4547	3704
Fairfield	3022	1478	2643	1134
Georgetown	1821	753	2541	342
Greenville	1877	2289	1455	1840
Horry	597	1289	563	970
Kershaw	1983	1264	1794	947
Lancaster	1169	1140	1087	855
Laurens	2892	1815	3022	1967
Lexington	1156	1562	1081	1432
Marion	2353	2529	1997	2186
Marlboro'	1841	1318	1449	1145
Newberry	3181	1476	2015	1645
Oconee	582	1238	627	900
Orangeburg	3779	2014	3797	1693
Pickens	591	745	612	775
Richland	3974	1491	3500	1382
Spartanburg	1540	2657	1423	1923
Sumter	758	4091	3593	1004
Union	1807	1904	1862	1744
Williamsburg	2320	1222	1765	1126
York	2577	2064	2386	1873
Total	80531	68864	85071	51537

The composition of the new Legislature is as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	19	71	90
Democrats	7	33	40
Independent Republicans	7	20	27
Republican majorities	5	18	23

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE COMPLETE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The complete official returns of the vote of Massachusetts for State officers show that the highest Democratic candidate was Gaston for Governor, who had 96,376 to 89,344 for Talbot, Republican, who ran lowest on the Republican ticket—the majority being 7,032. Mr. Knight, Republican, was elected Lieutenant Governor by 12,013 majority, having 99,151 to 87,138 for Mr. Smith, Democrat. The highest candidate on the Republican ticket was Oliver Warner, for Secretary of State, who had 104,465 to 82,026 for Mills, Democrat; majority, 22,439; but the greatest Republican majority, (22,788,) was for Mr. Endicott, for Auditor, who had 103,454 votes to 80,066 for Morse, Democrat. For Treasurer, the vote was, Adams, Republican, 103,529; Clark, Democrat, 82,187; majority, 21,342; and for Attorney General, Train, Republican, had 103,971, and Colburn, Democrat, 81,395; majority, 22,676. The total vote of the State was about 186,500, running down for Governor to 185,700. Following is the vote by counties, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor:

	Governor.		Lieut. Governor.	
	Talbot.	Gaston.	Knight.	Smith.
Suffolk	12275	20099	14762	18150
Essex	14373	12274	15498	11075
Middlesex	17527	16876	18784	15670
Worcester	13547	13913	15323	13101
Hampshire	2916	3094	3867	2114
Hampden	3769	7466	4953	6364
Franklin	2539	2116	2932	1788
Berkshire	3878	4763	4282	4412
Norfolk	4972	5120	5604	4486
Plymouth	4500	3404	4796	3054
Bristol	6713	6371	6941	6142
Barnstable	1607	563	1716	520
Nantucket	353	107	368	102
Dukes	375	190	295	151
Total	89344	96376	99151	87138

The official footings for members of Congress we give in the order of the districts, and with the names of the regular Republican candidates first:

Dist.		
1.	James Buffinton	9927
	Louis Lapham	4171
	Robert C. Pitman	315
2.	Benjamin W. Harris	8651
	Edward Avery	6088
3.	Henry L. Pierce	8011
	Benjamin Dean	4927
4.	Rufus S. Frost	6721
	Josiah G. Abbott	6511
5.	Daniel W. Gooch	7963
	Nathaniel P. Banks	13438
6.	Benjamin F. Butler	7747
	Charles P. Thompson	8716
7.	James C. Ayer	7415
	John K. Tarbox	8979
8.	John M. S. Williams	7861
	William Wirt Warren	8365
9.	George F. Hoar	9423
	Eli Thayer	8961
10.	Charles A. Stevens, Republican	7353
	Julius H. Seelye, Independent	7873
	Henry C. Hill, Democrat	3474
	Levi Stockbridge	14
	Plurality for Seelye	420
11.	Henry Alexander, Republican	6227
	Chester W. Chapin, Democrat	11964
	Scattering	65
	Majority for Chapin	5737

The election of the Republican candidates for Executive Councilor in all the eight districts is confirmed.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS CONTENDING FOR CORNELL UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the charter nine free scholarships in Cornell University are open to be contended for by the pupils attending the public schools of Brooklyn. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning an examination to fill these scholarships was commenced at the rooms of the Board of Education. The following is a list of the candidates who presented themselves:

Name.	Age.	Residence.	School.
J. Albert Richardson	19	No. 417 Myrtle av.	15
J. M. W. Hunt	17	No. 185 Tenth st.	19
Charles Pierson Smith	17	No. 406 South Third st.	19
Walter Brown	16	No. 89 Devoe st.	19
Walter R. Slocum	15	Wyckoff st., near Myrtle	24
W. C. Jones	16	No. 215 Washington av.	13
Alexander Bradley	13	No. 214 Smith st.	32
David L. Buckman	18	No. 145 South Fifth st.	19
Edgar V. Moffat	18	No. 11 Schermerhorn st.	11

The members of the board present were Mr. John H. Rhodes, Chairman of the committee, and Messrs. Prosser and Williams. Previous to the commencement of the examination the announcement was made that it would probably continue for three or four days, and any who desired to present themselves as competitors, before the result was announced, would be received. It was also stated that the scholarships are open for competition to young ladies, and any who desire can be examined by presenting themselves to the Superintendent, at the Board Building, in Red Hook lane. Students of any college or university cannot be candidates if the number of graduates from the public schools is large enough to fill all the vacancies. The following is a list of the studies in which the competitors are to be examined: Reading, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Astronomy, History of the United States, Writing, Spelling, Composition, Readiness and Culture, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry and Mensuration, Etymology, Chemistry, Philosophy, Physiology, Ancient History, Modern History of Europe, Government of United States. The examination is to be in writing, each candidate being furnished with a book containing twenty questions on each subject named above. As each question will require the statement of four or five facts in order to have the answer correct, that will be equivalent to about 100 single questions.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

The Methodist preachers held a meeting yesterday—the first in a fortnight—the hall having been engaged on the previous Monday by the Missionary Board. Rev. Dr. Mervyn presided. Brother McAllister read a brief essay on the subject of profitable thought, pointing out that one of the best sources of profitable and pleasant thought lay in the reading of good books, especially in the reading of the Bible. Thought, he said, begot thought, and the Bible was full of God's thoughts and men's thoughts. At the same time, he indicated the dangers which came of too much thinking. Many a student, he said, had overtaxed his brain, and had so sunk into an untimely grave. He instanced the case of Henry Kirk White, who studied for a vacant scholarship at the same time that he was reading the ordinary college course, failed in both efforts, and sunk into his grave at an early age, England thus losing one of her sweetest songsters. There were other dangers of students departing from the usual highways of thought, tampering with inspirations, and cultivating the intellect till they had outgrown the binding authority of the Bible. He advised thinkers to look well to their physical health, to seek a clean heart and to select good subjects for thought. The President invited discussion on Brother McAllister's paper, but none of the members of the society were disposed to speak on the subject. Brothers White and Lozier, the one from Nebraska and the other from North-west Iowa and Dakotah, were then introduced, and gave an account of the ravages of the grasshoppers in those districts. They have been sent East by their respective conferences to appeal to their brethren to aid the preachers and the families in those localities, inasmuch as the people have suffered so much from the grasshopper plague that they were for the most part in a destitute condition, and were consequently unable to yield any assistance to the missionaries.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The advent of Wintry weather has during the past few weeks largely augmented the number of applications for lodgings made by vagrants and other shelterless persons at the various Police stations. During the month of October, 8,637 males and 6,225 females, making a total of 14,862 persons, were furnished with lodgings in the different precincts. Of course these figures do not represent the actual number of individuals who were sheltered, but rather the number of lodgings afforded, as many persons doubtless sought and obtained lodgings on many successive nights, sometimes in different precincts. The lodgers from Nov. 1 to Nov. 21 were as follows:

Precinct.	Male.	Female.	Precinct.	Male.	Female.
1	24	147	17	258	221
2	4	9	18	299	199
3	12	4	19	382	181
4	177	128	20	412	220
5	634	189	21	432	228
6	377	291	22	617	204
7	336	197	23	280	9
8	128	169	27	237	192
9	134	129	28	1	1
10	1,053	350	29	413	379
11	534	212	30	62	3
12	435	50	31	104	4
13	32	14	32	176	2
14	506	324	33	12	4
15	431	188	34	377	13
16	4	44	35	33	1
Total				8,936	4,306
Grand total					13,242

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Assistant Aldermen, aware of the fact that the law abolishing their office will soon become operative, seldom have more than a mere quorum at their meetings. This was the case yesterday. About one-fourth of the members were absent. President Strack took the chair. Some routine business having been disposed of, Mr. Thornell asked the Chairman if the Controller had presented answers to the interrogatories embodied in his resolution of inquiry as to the management of the finances of this City. The Chairman replied that the information would be furnished as soon as possible. Mr. Thornell called up the resolution requesting Gov. Dix to sign the bill authorizing the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad Company to extend their line to Harlem. The resolution was adopted, but Mr. Beyea moved that the action of the Board be reconsidered. Mr. Thornell said that Mr. Beyea should give his reasons for moving a reconsideration. Mr. Healy remarked that the gentleman might have reasons which he deemed satisfactory, and Mr. Beyea said he had reasons for his motion. The resolution was then adopted. The Board passed a resolution requesting the Park Commissioners to take steps to have Tinton avenue, in the Twenty-third Ward, opened. The meeting then adjourned.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION TO REMOVE SNOW.

Ex-Health Commissioner John Mullaly appeared yesterday before the Street Cleaning Committee of the Police Department and presented a proposition for the removal of snow from the streets of this city by the application of super-heated steam. It is proposed to accomplish this by means of a boiler and appurtenances placed on wheels and to be drawn by two horses. The boiler is to be fitted with a small steam engine and a super-heater to super-heat the steam to about 300° Fahrenheit, and the steam to be injected against the snow so as to melt it, and the water resulting from the melting of the snow and the condensation of the steam to be heated sufficiently to run off through the culverts without freezing on its way. It is contended that the snow can be removed more effectually and with less expense from the leading thoroughfares by this than by any other method yet devised. The proposition of Mr. Mullaly was to the effect that the committee advance from the funds at their command $3,000 for the building of one of the machines, which is to be tested thoroughly in relation to its capacity to perform what is claimed for it, and if the experiment proves successful, then the City could acquire the number of machines the inventor believes to be necessary to achieve the desired object. Commissioner Disbecker, Chairman of the Committee, informed Mr. Mullaly that the Board of Apportionment had refused to grant the usual appropriation for the removal of snow and ice, and the Board of Police, therefore, had no funds to be expended for that purpose, yet the proposition of Mr. Mullaly would receive due attention.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The report of the Superintendent of Buildings for the week ending Saturday states that plans were submitted for thirty-four new buildings, the cost of which was estimated at $262,050. Of this number seventeen are to be first-class dwellings, six second-class dwellings, and seven tenements. The Bureau of Unsafe Buildings surveyed 238 structures, and report fifteen as in an unsafe condition. The Bureau of Fire-escapes and Iron-works approved of several plans for fire-escapes adapted to the buildings to which they are to be adjusted, and provided eighty-five houses with means of escape and egress. Official inspection was made of twenty-one theatres, halls, and places of public amusements, but no infraction of the law is reported.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The trial of the alleged safe burglary conspirators was resumed this morning.

Mr. Davidge said that, after the evidence was all in he made a proposition to submit the case without argument, but the Government declined. Again, after a portion of the arguments had been delivered, he made the same offer, and that was also declined. If there was any doubt about the entire innocence of Harrington, he should feel it his duty to further argue the case. But after mature deliberation he had thought no further argument was needed, and would announce to the jury that on his part the arguments were now brought to a close.

Mr. Riddle said before the commencement of his argument he would ask the reporter to read a portion of the testimony of Major Richards.

Mr. Clephane, the reporter, commenced at the letter of warning, as presented by Richards, and read through the testimony of Major Richards to the point where the burglars came out of the office after the burglary. He was then directed to read the cross-examination of Hayes, in regard to his explanation about putting the innocent man into prison by direction of Nettleship.

At the close of the reading Mr. Riddle said he had come to that point where he would give to the jury the last argument in this somewhat protracted case. He said that to some extent he himself had been put on trial. He had been charged with considerable amplitude with violating the ordinary rules of trial and using the only guilty man in the case as a witness, and of using unlawful means in procuring his testimony; that he had even violated the Constitution in searching for evidence; that the Congress of the United States had organized a star chamber for hunting up the facts. He claimed that the committee only followed up every rumor and probed it and gave it publicity without one word of comment. The Attorney General had decided to have the case investigated, and had appointed himself (Mr. Riddle) with Mr. Hill to assist him, and they had simply used the means at their command. They had used Hayes and Zirruth, and asked that the charge against them be *nolle prossed*. But the question was not whether that was wise or not, but had these men told the truth? He was guilty of searching the telegraph offices, if there was any guilt in it; but the question was not how these telegrams came into court, but what was their import, and were they true? That was the point for the jury to decide. The character of some of the witnesses had been assailed; but the question for the jury was, no matter what their former associations, had they told a probable story in this case. If so then they must be believed, no matter how high other witnesses had formerly stood. But had they in this case told an improbable story? Now, there was either a real burglary or there was a conspiracy. I was about to say a *bona fide* burglary, and I was born out of Ireland, too. Who originated this scheme? Mr. Henkle says it was "put up" in New-York, and Mr. Smithers says it was "put up" in Baltimore. It had been said these men put it up on Nettleship and Whitley for dismissing them from the secret service; but what iota of proof is there that these men had been dismissed? How did these men know the books of Evans were not genuine? How did they even know that Alexander wanted these books? How did they even know there were such men as Alexander and Demaine? And yet they put up a burglary to furnish some books they knew nothing about to men they had never heard of, for no compensation whatever, in order that they might put up a job on Whitley. The whole scheme was gotten up here in Washington, and it was all aimed at Alexander. One point was to get Alexander to agree to take something. It would not be just right to take this thing to him in a basket and dump it down on his doorstep, so it must be delivered secretly. The next point would be to get some one to approach Alexander and get him to agree to receive this thing as the result of a theft. The next point was to have some place to burglarize—some place which they could break open—for they wanted to fasten upon Alexander burglary and larceny. This place must be some building entirely under the control of one of the conspirators, otherwise some one might prevent the burglary and break up the scheme. Next they must have someone to see the thing delivered, that the evidence might be complete, and they must have an officer there to make the arrest. If we accept all these theories then we must conclude that some one having control of the District Attorney's office was engaged in this conspiracy. How would they know otherwise that the burglars would not be arrested and all their scheme frustrated? Then the irresistible conclusion must be accepted, that the one who prepared the books and put them in the safe and had control of the office must be one of the conspirators. Taking up the evidence of Zirruth, he said it had been charged that he had been impeached; but has he been impeached? If he was not of some importance how came it the Government was put to so much expense to get his evidence? If he was of so little importance, how came some one of these men to pay him money to keep on his travels, and to get him out of the country? After he was shipped he came back again. One thing must be believed by this time. He said Nettleship told him if he did not leave the country he, Nettleship, would have to leave. Nettleship met Zirruth in Philadelphia and told him to write the words "Demaine, engineer," on a slip of paper, and then come to Washington and hunt up the man. Both Zirruth and Demaine swear they never saw each other before. How came Zirruth to be in Washington looking up a man he had never heard of if he had not been directed to do so, just as he swears that he was? But I do not know the point of time which this conspiracy commenced. The air has been full of whispers, and the counsel had been told of scores of persons who could tell all about this thing, and in the gossip of Nettleship some names have dropped out; but upon following up the whispers no vestige of legal evidence could be found against them, and in the examination of witnesses no questions have been asked to bring names out. He made this statement in all frankness. I have said that we cannot tell where this thing commenced, but I have here two telegrams that have got into this case which have not yet been explained. They are dated April 1, from Whitley, in New-York, to Nettleship, in Washington, "Let money matters be arranged here." Again, the same day, from Cunz to Nettleship, "Let money matters be arranged here."

Mr. Newcomb, sitting near Mr. Davidge, whispered to him, and Davidge replied: Yes, they have been explained; they refer to Newcomb's salary.

Mr. Riddle—Oh, yes; the explanation comes in good time now. I believe they refer to a salary, but a salary for a little job in which the character of Alexander was at stake.

Recess.

After recess Mr. Riddle said in relation to Hayes, that he came as a man who had a correct story to tell; who never contradicted himself, and who was very rarely contradicted by any other witness, with the exception of the mistake about the day of viewing the safe, when Harrington was at Welker's, if that was a mistake. His story had been corroborated by every witness on the stand. His testimony was more full here than it was before the Investigating Committee, but it was not contradicted in a single instance. The Government did not hunt him up in Canada and induce him to come here and testify, but he came here of his own accord, and gave testimony of his own volition, and gave it truthfully. The defense put forth several witnesses, all befouled with the slums from which they came, to say they would not believe Hayes on oath, but as many more respectable men came here and said they knew of no reason why he should not be believed. It was said that Hayes went down among the Ku-klux. But who selected and sent him there, and paid him for his services? It was this same Whitley, and this Government. Hayes was good enough to prove their stories, and truthful enough for their purposes, but here he was a monster.

Mr. Riddle then read the telegram dated April 6, signed by Whitley, saying, "I am sick; will be in Washington to-morrow." Ah, gentlemen, when they come to convict Mike Hayes of perjury they will have to convict one more—one of the chief witnesses for the defense, who came on this stand, hungry as a kite and growling like a wolf, and told a deliberate, cold-blooded lie on the very threshold of this case, and swore he signed that telegram to deceive his superior officer, and make him think Whitley was in New York. There is plenty of evidence that Hayes did meet Whitley in New York on the 6th of April.

Mr. Riddle, resuming, said: After Hayes had been before the committee and testified to this very fact of being sent here by Whitley on the 6th of April, Whitley was before that committee twice after Hayes was there, and never once alluded to his absence from New-York on that day. Suppose Hayes did come to Washington, as is charged, to "put up a job" on Whitley. What was the first thing he did? Why, he sends back a dispatch to the very man he was "putting up a job" on, saying, "No one here. What shall I do?" asking the very man on whom he was "putting up a job" what he should do next. This telegram reached Whitley, whether he receipted for it or not, and did he ever repudiate that telegram? Did one of these witnesses say Whitley turned around in surprise and asked, "What does Mike Hayes mean by sending me such a telegram as this?" No, he received the telegram, and he knew what it meant. It was no surprise to him.

In relation to George Carter, who, one of the counsel for the defense said, "put up this job," it is in evidence that he got all he could out of Hayes, and then came over to Washington and told Madge, and did all he could to thwart the very burglary he was charged with "putting up," throwing himself right between the burglars and the accomplishment of their scheme. It does seem that, somehow, this burglary was destined to take place in spite of all the efforts to prevent it. Zirruth told Metzger about it, Hayes told Carter, and Carter told Madge, and yet none of the efforts put forth thwarted it.

Adjourned.

ANOTHER DARING BURGLARY.

Some time between Saturday evening and Sunday morning, burglars entered the hardware store of William A. Carlisle, No. 50 Cortland street, and succeeded in getting away with about $2,000 worth of knives and fancy cutlery. Mr. Carlisle resides over the store, and on that account the hall door is usually left open. The thieves entered the hallway, and forced open a side door leading into the store. So quietly were their operations conducted that their presence was not discovered either by Mr. Carlisle or the Police officer on the post. Capt. Saunders and Officer Quigley, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, are investigating the case, but as yet have not succeeded in discovering any clue to the thieves.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400	Erie Railway	28⅜
300	do.	28¼
100	do.......b3.	28⅛
1000	do.	28
300	do.......b3.	28
700	do.	27⅞
600	Union Pacific	35⅝
600	do.	35½
1500	Pacific Mail......c.	44½
100	do.......s3.	44½
100	do.	44½
100	do.	44⅝
400	North-western	41⅞
400	do.......c.	41¾
200	do.......b3.	41⅝
100	do.......s60.	41½
700	do.	41⅝
100	do.......c.	41⅞
100	do.......b3.	41⅞
200	do.......c.	41¾
300	do.	41⅝
100	do.	42
100	Lake Shore......s3.	80⅝
1200	do.......s3.	80½
100	do.......c.	80⅝
1500	do.......s3.	80⅝
1400	do.	80⅝
200	do.	80½
200	do.......c.	80⅝
800	do.	80½
300	do.	80⅝
700	Western Union..c.	79¾
200	do.	79⅞
300	do.	79¾
100	do.......b3.	79¾
1000	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅛
500	do.......b3.	101
200	do.......s3.	101
78	do.	101¼
200	do.	101⅛
100	Rock Island	99½
100	do.......c.	99½
100	do.	99½
400	do.	99⅝
500	do.	99½
300	do.	99¾
500	do.	99⅞
600	Tol. & Wabash	30¼
1400	do.	30⅛
300	do.......c.	30⅛
600	do.......s3.	30
700	do.	30
700	do.	29⅞
200	do.	30
100	do.......b3.	30⅛
200	do.	30⅛
150	do.	30
300	do.	29⅞
500	do.	29⅝
400	do.	29⅝
1400	do.	29¾
200	Ohio & Miss.	31⅝
100	do.......c.	31⅝
300	do.	31¾
100	do.......s3.	31⅝
500	do.	31¾
100	Quicksilver Pf.	39¾
200	St. Paul	36¼
400	do.	36½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$24,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112½
2,500	do......12.	112½
$12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	118
5,000	U. S. 5s, '81, Reg.	112½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000	Mo. 6s, l. bds.	95¼
14,000	Mo. 6s, Asy. b.	93¾
6,000	Tenn. 6s, old.	74¼
7,000	Tenn. 6s, old, x coupon	56
3,000	C. & N. W. Con	88
2,000	C. & N. W. C. C. G. B.	84
500	Mor. & Es. 2d.	103½
3,000	Mor. & Es. 7s, '71.......b.c.	99
4,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	100
10,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	95⅛
2,000	West. P. bds.	85¾
13,000	W. U. Tel. 7s.	99¾
6,000	U.P.R.R. 1st M	90⅝
5,000	U.P. Sink. F'd.	76⅛
6,000	do.	76
500	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	111
2,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d	98
3,000	Alt. & T. H. 1.	73
20,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	90
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th	94½
500	Tol. & Wab. 2d	72
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st St. Louis Div	75
4,000	Har. 1st M. 7s, coup.	107⅝
3,000	C., B. & Q. 8s.	113½
10	Bank of Com.	117
15	Fourth Nat. B'k.	98¼
20	do.	98
15	Bank of Republic	104
50	Del. & H. Canal	116
50	Atl. & Pac. Tel.	20
100	Am. Dist. Tel..b.c.	40
100	Mer. Land & M'g.	4¾
100	Md. C'l Co..b.c.s3.	19
100	Quick. M. Co..b.c.	32⅞
300	do.	33
200	do.......b3.	33½
200	do.	33⅜
100	do.	33⅝
200	do.......b3.	34
200	do.	34
200	Quicksil. Pref. b.c.	40
500	P.M.S.S.Co. b.c.s3.	44½
200	do.	44¾
200	do.	44¾
200	do.......c.	44⅝
100	do.	44⅞
100	do.	44¾
300	do.	44¾
25	do.	45
100	do.	44⅝
100	Erie R'y.....b.c.b3.	28
200	do.	27⅞
25	do.	28¼
100	do.......b3.	28
100	do.	28
500	W. U. Tel.....b.c.	79¾
100	N.Y.Cen.&H.b.c.s3.	101⅜
100	do.......s3.	101⅜
100	do.......s3.	101¼
100	do.	101⅜
35	do.	101¼
100	do.	101¼
700	L. S. & M. So..b.c.	80½
100	do.	80⅝
100	do.......b3.	80⅝
100	do.......s10.	80½
200	do.......s3.	80½
300	do.	80½
200	do.	80⅝
100	do.......b3.	80⅝
200	C., M. & St. P..b.c.	36½
1500	do.	36⅝
100	do.	36¾
400	do.......s3.	36⅝
400	do.	36⅝
800	do.	36⅝
100	Chic.&N.W.Pf.b.c.	59½
200	do.	59¾
100	do.	60
100	do.	60¼
20	do.......c.	60¼
100	do.......b3.	60¼
100	do.	60
300	do.......b3.	60
19	N. J. Central R.	107⅞
100	Rens. & Sar...b.c.	112
100	C. & N. W..b.c.b3.	42⅛
600	do.	42⅛
400	do.	42¼
100	do.......s3.	42⅜
300	do.......b3.	42¼
200	do.	42¼
100	do.	42¼
600	do.	42⅜
1100	do.......s3.	42⅜
300	do.......b3.	42⅛
400	do.	42⅜
1200	do.	42¼
300	do.......b3.	42¼
300	do.......s3.	42⅜
200	do.	42¼
500	do.	42¼
200	do.	42⅜
200	do.......b3.	42⅜
300	do.......b3.	42¼
400	U. Pacific..b.c.s3.	35½
100	do.......b3.	35⅝
500	do.	35⅝
300	do.	35⅝
300	do.......b3.	35¾
15	Alb. & Susq.	98½
35	do.......b.c.	98½
25	Alton & T. H...b.c.	8
25	do.	8½
800	C. & Rock I....b.c.	99⅞
700	do.	100⅛
400	do.	100¼
100	do.......s3.	100⅛
100	do.	100¼
1400	do.......b3.	100¼
300	do.......b3.	100⅛
200	do.	100¼
200	C., B. & Q.......b.c.	103½
600	Tol., W. & W...b.c.	29¾
200	do.......b3.	29⅞
100	do.	29¾
600	do.	29⅞
900	do.	30
500	do.	29⅞
400	do.	29¾
400	do.	29½
1000	do.	29⅜
300	do.......s3.	29¼
400	do.	29⅜
300	do.......b3.	29½
400	do.	29½
100	do.	29⅝
100	do.......b3.	29⅝
400	do.	29½
100	do.	29⅝
100	do.......s3.	29½
200	P. R.R. of Mo..b.c.	46¼
32	Del., L. & West.	109⅛
200	do.......b.c.	109⅛
100	H. & St. Jo.b.c.s3.	25¾
100	do.......b3.	25¾
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c.	34¾
100	Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c.	16½
100	do.......b3.	16½
200	do.	16¾
100	do.......s3.	16¾
200	do.	17
600	do.	16⅞
600	do.......b3.	17
400	O. & Miss..b.c.b3.	31⅞
100	do.	31⅞
100	do.......s3.	31⅞
100	do.	31¾
500	do.	31⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000	N.W. C.R. G.B.	83
15	Fourth Nat. B'nk.	97½
100	Quicksilver	34½
100	do.	34¼
100	Pacific Mail..s30.	44⅝
600	do.	44¾
100	do.......b2.	44¾
100	do.......s3.	44¾
500	Erie.........b3.	28
700	do.	27⅞
300	do.	27¾
200	do.......b3.	27⅞
100	Harlem	130½
100	Un. Pacific...b30.	35⅞
200	do.......b3.	35⅞
700	do.......b3.	35⅜
100	do.......b3.	35⅝
100	St. Paul.........c.	36⅝
100	St. Paul Pf.	56½
500	North-western	42⅜
400	do.......b3.	42⅜
400	do.......s3.	42¼
100	do.	42¼
100	Lake Shore...s3.	80⅝
200	do.	80⅝
200	Ohio & Miss.	31⅞
200	do.......s3.	31⅞
100	Rock Island	100¼
300	Tol. & Wab.	29⅝
100	do.......s3.	29½
900	do.......s3.	29⅝
50	do.	29⅝
1000	do.	29½
31	Del., L. & W.	109⅛
100	H. & St. Jo...b30.	26
100	Pac. R. of Mo.	47
100	do.	47¼
600	Atl. & Pac. Pf.	17¼
100	do.	17½
200	do.	17⅝
200	do.	17⅜
200	do.	17½
100	do.	17⅝
100	do.	17⅝
300	do.	17½
200	do.	17⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119⅛
1,000	U. S. Cur. 6s.	119
$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	119⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex. coup.	55½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new, ex. coup.	55½
12,000	U. Pac. 1st	90⅞
24,000	do.	91
5,000	do.	91⅛
6,000	Mich. S. 2d	99½
1,000	Ill. C. 7s '75	100½
5,000	Har. 1st 7s, R.	108
2,000	Ren. & S. 1st	104
20,000	Mor.&E.7s,'71.	99
5	D. & H. Canal	116½
300	Quick. Min.	34½
100	do.	34¾
200	do.......b3.	34¾
200	do.......s3.	34½
200	do.	34½
100	do.	34⅞
100	do.	34⅞
100	Quick. Pref.	41½
100	do.	41¼
200	At. & Pac. T...b.c.	19⅞
100	W. U. Tel...b.c.s3.	79¾
300	do.......b3.	79⅞
300	do.......b3.	80
400	do.......s4.	79⅞
400	do.......b3.	80
500	do.	80
15	Wells-Fargo Ex.	81½
10	Am. Express	64¾
15	do......b. c.	64¾
50	U. S. Ex.......b. c.	65
200	Pac. Mail.....b. c.	44⅝
200	do.......s3.	44½
1800	do.	44½
1000	do.......b3.	44⅝
500	do.	44⅝
200	Mich. C.......b.c.	76
100	N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	101¼
200	do.	101⅛
300	E. Railway.b.c.s3.	27⅞
400	do.	27⅞
500	do.......s3.	27¾
100	do.......b3.	27⅞
800	do.	27⅞
100	L.S.&M.S...b.c.b3.	80⅝
500	do.	80⅝
600	do.......s3.	80⅝
100	U. Pac......b.c.b3.	35¾
10	Ill. Cen.........b. c.	96
200	C. & Pitts. guar.	88½
500	C.& N. W...b.c.b3.	42¼
300	do.......s3.	42⅜
700	do.	42¼
100	C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3.	59⅞
200	C. & R. I.......b. c.	100⅛
400	do.......b3.	100¼
200	do.	100¼
200	C. M. & St. P...b.c.	36½
1100	T., W. & W...b.c.	29½
100	do.........c.	29⅞
400	do.	29⅝
61	P.Ft.W.&C.G..b.c.	96
200	D.,L.&W....b.c.s3.	109¼
100	Ohio & Miss.....b.c.	31¾
200	do.......s3.	31¾
200	H. & St. Jo.....b. c.	25½
100	do.	25⅝
300	do.	25½
200	A. & T. Haute.b.c.	8¼
100	At. & Pac.Pf..b. c.	17⅜
100	do.	17¼
200	St. L., I. M. & So.	23½
100	do.......b. c.	23⅝
200	Pac. R. of Mo..b.c.	47¼
100	do.	47½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$55,000	U. S. 5-20s, reg., '67	118¾
200	West. U.......b3.	80⅛
500	do.......b3.	80⅛
100	do.......b3.	80¼
100	do.	80¼
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅜
100	do.	101½
200	do.......b3.	101⅜
300	Quicksilver....b3.	35
100	do.	34⅞
200	do.	35
100	do.......b3.	35¼
200	do.	35⅛
100	do.	35½
1100	Lake Shore...b3.	80¾
500	do.	80¾
200	Pac. Mail.....b3.	44⅝
400	do.	44⅝
100	do.	44¾
100	do.......b3.	44¾
400	do.......s3.	44⅝
300	Erie Railway	27⅞
100	do.	28
200	do.......s3.	27⅞
200	do.	28
100	Mich. C.......b3.	76¼
800	U. Pac........b3.	35⅞
100	do.......b15.	35⅞
100	do.......b3.	35⅞
600	do.	35⅞
400	Pittsburg	88¼
100	North-western.s3.	42¼
600	do.......b3.	42⅛
500	do.	42⅜
600	do.	42½
3500	do.	42⅜
100	North W. Pf....b3.	60
200	do.	60½
200	Del., L. & W.	109⅛
200	Rock I.......b3.	100¼
100	do.	100¼
400	do.	100⅜
100	do.......b3.	100⅛
300	do.......s3.	100⅜
200	At. & Pac. Pf.	17¼
300	do.	17½
100	do.	17⅝
500	St. Paul	36¾
500	do.	36⅞
200	St. Paul Pref.	56½
100	do.	56¾
400	Ohio & Miss.	31⅞
100	do.......b3.	32
900	Tol. & Wab.	29½
200	do.	29⅝
100	do.......b3.	29¾
2100	do.	29¾
100	do.......b5.	29⅞
100	Pac. R. of Mo..b3.	48
100	do.	47⅞

MONDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

To-day's London advices, received before the opening of business, reported Consols easier, though not quotably lower; the rate of discount at the Bank of England unchanged at 5 ₱ cent., notwithstanding the apprehensions of an advance based upon the activity in money at the Continental centres, and American Securities generally ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday. This intelligence was soon followed by the report of an advance in the bank rate at Berlin from 5 to 6 ₱ cent., and a corresponding rise at Frankfort of the same amount, though the rate of discount in open market is still no more than 5 ₱ cent. at either of those two places. In Frankfort, our bonds of 1862 were also quoted easier at 97¾. These changes in the Continental markets were at once availed of here to advance the price of gold, which opened ⅛ higher at 111⅜, sold at 111½, then at 111⅜, again at 111½ shortly after midday, at 111⅝ about 1 o'clock, and even at 111 11-16, though not at 111¾, and finally closed at 111⅝, sales and bid. The general temper of the Gold Room appears to be rather bullish, and disposed to welcome a higher quotation. The talk about an early resumption of specie payments seems to have made no perceptible impression in that quarter, as indeed it never was intended to make any. It was calculated for use in the stock market. The leading speculative buyers of Gold are generally people well accustomed to the trade and prepared to accept a moderate profit, or, if need be, a considerable loss. The speculation proceeds upon the supposition of a large short interest, partly evidenced by the cheap carrying rates, though these rates were to-day all the way from "flat" to 3½ ₱ cent., the latter fully up to the market for money. The Bank of England to-day lost, "in balance," £120,000 sterling in bullion, and there is some expectation of a speedy advance in the bank minimum from 5 to 5½, or possibly 6, ₱ cent., although money is still obtainable in London at 4¼ ₱ cent. for discount of prime three months' bills. French Rentes are quoted 61 52½.

Sterling exchange remains as last reported, nominally $4 86 for sixty days' bills, and $4 90½ for sight. For actual business in prime the rates are $4 85½ and $4 90 respectively, with a good inquiry, though only a moderate trade. Demand bills are firmest, and will be the first to advance if any change should be made in consequence of dearer money in London. The decline in our bonds abroad, and the increased firmness in them in our own market, have together more than equaled the advance in gold, and have so nearly equalized the prices, that there remains only a small fractional margin for profit on the export of these securities. Any rise in the rate of sight exchange would occasion some shipments of specie.

Government bonds are still in eager request, and there would be an active business in them if sellers could only be found in sufficient quantities. The demand runs chiefly on the 1867s, both registered and coupon, and the currency sixes, though there is also a steady inquiry for the new fives. It is remarkable that the continued advance has brought out no considerable amounts. Holders seem all the more contented to hold as prices go up, and do not care to realize profits. State bonds are firm and quiet. Railroad bonds have been moderately active at an improvement. The Union Pacific first mortgages are particularly strong, having sold last at 91⅛.

The Stock Market opened rather weak, on the foreign advices already mentioned, but soon recovered its tone, the North-western Stocks showing particular firmness, and advancing nearly 1 ₱ cent. in the forenoon. An exception to the general improving tendency was found in Wabash, which was several times depressed by free sales, and was done as low as 29¼, against 30⅛ at the opening, but it afterward recovered to 29⅞. The transactions reported in this stock were the largest of the small day's business. A marked advance took place in Quicksilver, both common and preferred, and in Atlantic and Pacific Preferred, and its leased line, the Missouri Pacific. The day was a dull one, hardly above Saturday in point of activity, but the market at the last was decidedly firm, and in a majority of cases the prices of the last sales were the bid prices at the close. Rock Island, Western Union, and Union Pacific exhibited particular strength, on quite moderate dealings.

Money was abundant at 3 to 3½ ₱ cent., with exceptions at 4, until about 2:30 P. M., after which time the general rate was 3 ₱ cent., and even 2½ was accepted in one or two cases. There are, however, still some loans at 4 ₱ cent. standing over.

The cases decided in the Court of Appeals last week, and alluded to in our issue of the 22d inst., in regard to certifications of altered checks, are of special interest to bankers and merchants. It appears that in each of these cases the claim was in respect of checks, the amounts of which had been raised by fraudulent alteration *before* the checks were presented to the bank for certification, and it was held by the court of last resort that the act of certification amounts merely to a recognition of the signature as that of a person or firm having an account with and having funds in the bank to which the check is presented for the purpose. Money obtained by the misrepresentation involved in the alteration of such a check can be recovered from the party receiving it, however innocently; and the check is a good claim against the certifying bank only for the amount for which the check was originally drawn. The plaintiffs, who obtained judgment in these two cases, were the Maine National Bank and the Bank of North America, and the defendants were the National City Bank and the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 23.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon	112⅝	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119⅛	119⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	112½	112⅝
American Gold	111¼	111⅝
Bills on London, sixty days	485½	485½
New-York Central and Hudson	101¼	101½
Harlem	131	130½
Erie	28½	28
Lake Shore	80⅝	80¾
Wabash	30⅜	29⅞
Rock Island	99⅝	100⅜
North-western	41⅝	42⅝
North-western Preferred	59¼	60½
St. Paul	36⅜	36⅞
St. Paul Preferred	56	56¾
Union Pacific	35⅝	35⅞
Pacific Mail	44¾	44⅝
Panama	115	115
Western Union	79⅞	80¼
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	32
C. C. and Indiana Central	9⅜	9⅜
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna and West'n	109½	109¼
Atlantic and Pacific Preferred	16⅛	17⅜
Missouri Pacific	46¾	47⅞

The following shows the range of prices and the number of Shares sold:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	101½	101	3,493
Harlem	130½	130½	100
Erie	28⅜	27⅞	9,025
Lake Shore	80¾	80⅜	12,000
Wabash	30¼	29¼	22,200
North-western	42⅝	41½	19,300
North-western Preferred	60½	59½	1,420
Rock Island	100½	99½	7,600
Illinois Central	96	96	10
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅞	36½	5,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	56¾	56½	400
Ohio & Mississippi	32	31⅝	4,000
Iron Mountain	23⅝	23½	300
Union Pacific	35⅞	35⅜	5,300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25¾	25½	900
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf.	34¾	34¾	100
Fort Wayne	96	96	61
Pittsburg	88½	88¼	600
Michigan Central	76¼	76	300
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107⅜	19
D., L. & Western	109⅝	109¼	963
Western Union Telegraph	80¼	79⅝	4,400
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44½	10,625
Quicksilver	35½	32⅞	4,200
Quicksilver Preferred	41½	39¾	400
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	81½	81½	15
American Express	64¾	64¼	25
United States Express	65	65	50
Atlantic Pacific Preferred	17¾	16½	4,800
Missouri Pacific	48	46¼	900
Total sales			118,836

The following are the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	118⅞	119
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118⅞	119
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	119⅝	119⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114⅛	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	118⅛	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	118¾	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	118⅝	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	119⅛	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	118½	119
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	119	119¼
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	112⅞	113
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	113¾	114¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112½	112⅞
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅝	112⅞
Gold	111⅝	111¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1874.

Gold receipts	$431,738 70
Gold payments	789,674 54
Gold balance	54,306,673 80
Currency receipts	686,425 57
Currency payments	1,178,824 60
Currency balance	51,423,169 75
Customs	237,000 00

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$28,466,000
Gold balances	1,592,993
Currency balances	1,779,209

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$93,487,147
Currency balances	2,249,174
Gold exchanges	10,696,930
Gold balances	1,992,173

The Sub-Treasury paid out $312,000 for interest and $144,000 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts were $237,000. The Internal Revenue receipts at Washington to-day were $541,000. The National bank-notes received for redemption amounted to $276,000.

The following were the bids for State securities:

Alabama 8s, '86	47
Alabama 8s, '88	45
Arkansas 6s, funded	20
A.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is	10
A. 7s, Mem. & L.	10
A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O.	8
A.7s,Miss.O.&R.Riv.	8
A.7s, Ark. Cen.	8
California 7s	113½
Connecticut 6s	104
Georgia 6s	79
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	85
Georgia 7s, Gld. bds.	75
Indiana 5s	101
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	102
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102
Illinois War Loan	102
Kentucky 6s	102
Louisiana 6s	25
La. new bonds	25
La. 6s, new Flt. Dbt.	21
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	21
La. 6s, Levee bds.	27½
La. 8s, Levee bds.	28
La. 8s, Lev. bds. of '75.	25
Michigan 6s, '78–'79.	103½
Michigan 6s, '83	103½
Michigan 7s, '90	101
Mo. 6s, due in '74	101
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101¼
Mo. 6s, due in '76	93¼
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97¼
Mo. 6s, due in '78	96½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	96¼
Mo. 6s, due in '80	96¼
F'd'g bds., due in '94.	94¾
Lg. bs., due '81–'91 inc.	95½
Asy'm or Univ'y, '92.	93¾
H. & St. Jo., due '75.	101
H. & St. Jo., due '76	98
H. & St. Jo., due '86.	94
H. & St. Jo., due '87.	94
N. Y. R. B'ty Loan.	108⅜
N. Y. C. B'ty Loan.	108⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	110
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	110
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	110
N. Y. 6s, Gold, R., '87.	110
N. Y. 6s, Gold, C., '87.	110
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83.	110
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.	114
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.	108
N. C. 6s, old, Ja.&Ju.	28
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	27
N. C. 6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	51
N.C. 6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	51
N. C. 6s, N.C.R., coup. off, Jan. & July	37
N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	20
N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	19
N. C. new bds, J.&J.	14
N. C. new bds, A.&O.	12½
N. C. Sp. T., class 2.	7
N. C. Sp. T., class 3.	7
Ohio 6s, '75	101
Ohio 6s, '81	105
Ohio 6s, '86	105
Rhode Island 6s	104
S. C. 6s	30
S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	20
S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	20
S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	20
S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	17
S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O.	17
S. C. 7s of '88	15
S. C. Non-fund. bds.	6½
Tenn. 6s, old	74¼
Tenn. 6s, old, ex-cou.	55
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	74
Tenn. 6s, new, ex-cou.	54½
Va. 6s, new bds, '67.	39
Va. 6s, Consol bds.	56
Va. 6s, ex-m. c., 2d s.	44

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq., 1st bds.	106½
Alb. & Susq., 2d bds.	101½
Alb. & Susq., 3d bds.	97
B., H. & Erie, 1st m.	22¼
C. & Ohio 6s, 1st m.	51
C. & Alton, Sink. F.	100
C. & Alton, Income.	100½
J. & C., 1st m.	107
L. & M., 1st guart'd.	83
St. L., J. & C., 1st	96
C.,B.&Q. 8 p. c., 1st m.	112
C., R. I. & Pacific	108
C.R. of N.J., 1st, new.	108¼
C.R. of N.J., Con. C.	103¼
A. D. & Imp. Bonds.	100
M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10, P. D.	91
M.&St.P.7s, g. R. D.	83
M.&St.P., 1st m., LaC. D.	87½
M. & St. P. 1st m., I. & M. D.	77
M. & St. P. 1st m., I. & D.	71
M. & St. P. 1st m., I. & I.	71
M. & St. P. 1st m., H. & D.	71
M. & St. P. 1st m., C. & M.	80
M. & St. P. 2d m.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	102½
Chic.&N.W. Int. bds.	95
C. & N.W. Cons. bds.	88
C. & N. W. 1st	96½
C.&N.W. Coup. G. bs.	83¾
Iowa Midland 1st, 8s.	82
Gal.&Chi. Extended.	105
Chic. & Mil. 1st	93
C.,C.,C.&I. 1st, 7s, S.F.	104
Del., L. & West. 1st.	100¾
Del., L. & West. 2d.	108
Del., L.& W. 7s, Conv.	109½
Morris & Essex 1st.	107
Morris & Essex 2d.	102½
Mor.&Es. Construc'n.	94
Morris & Essex 7s, '71.	98½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	99
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	97½
Long Dock bonds	101
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st, '77.	90
H.& St.Jo. Land Gts.	100
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv't	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75.	100¼
Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	82
Ind. Bloom. & W. 1st.	40
Ind. Bloom. & W. 2d.	25
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.	99
M. So. N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	104
Clev. & Tol. Sink. F.	104
Clev. & Tol. New B's.	98
C., P. & Ash. Old B.	100
C., P. & Ash. New B.	98½
Det., Mon. & Tol. B.	99
Buff. & Erie, New B.	99¼
Buff. & State L'e 7's.	102
Lake Shore Div. B's.	98½
Lake S. Cons. R. 1st.	100¾
Lake S. Cons. C. 2d.	96
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.	99½
M. C. 1st 8's 1882 S.F.	110
N. Y. & N. H. 6's	100⅝
N. Y. C. 6's 1883	97¼
N. Y. C. 6's 1887	100
N. Y. C. 7's 1876	103
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	111¾
H. R. 7's 2d S.F. 1885	108½
Hud. R. 7's 3d 1875	99½
Harlem 1st 7's C.	107½
Harlem 1st 7's R.	107½
North Missouri 1st	84
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	97
Ohio & Miss. Consol.	94
Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	79½
Cen. Pac. Gld Bs.	95⅝
Cen. Pac. S. Aid Bs.	104¾
West. Pac. Bs.	85
Union Pac. 1st	90¾
Union Pac. L. Gs. 7s.	88¼
Union Pac. Inc. p. d.	90
Union Pac. S. Fund.	75⅞
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	86½
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	76
Pac. R. 7s gd by Mo.	100¼
Pitts., F.W. & Chi. 1st.	111
Pitt., Ft.W. & Chi. 3d.	98
Cleve. & Pitts. C.S.F.	100
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	100⅝
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	94½
C., C. & I. 1st	67½
C., C. & I. 2d	25
St. L. & I. M. 1st	89½
St. L. & I. M. 2d	67½
Al. & T. Haute 1st	101
Al.& T. Haute 2d Pf.	89
Al.& T. Haute 2d Inc.	73
Bel.& S. Ill. R. 1st 8s.	94
Tol., P. & W. E. D.	80½
Tol., P. & W. W. D.	71
Tol.&W. 1st S.L. div.	74½
Tol. & W. 2d	72
Tol. & W. Cns. Cvt.	56½
Gt. West. 1st '88	88
Gt. West. 2d '93	68½

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America	150
American Exchange	111½
Butchers' & Drovers'	130
Central National	100¼
Chatham	137
Chemical	150
City	300
Commerce	116½
Corn Exchange	120
First National	200
Fourth National	96
Fulton	145
Gallatin National	128½
German American	85½
Irving	128
Manhattan	148
Mechanics'	136
Merchants'	119
Merchants' Ex.	105
Nassau	104¾
New-York	123
New-York County	205
Park	139
People's	143
Republic	104
State of New-York	106
Union	134

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1874.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request with prices quoted strong and buoyant on most grades. Sales have been made of 500 bags by the Ontario, reported at 17⅝c.; 5,000 bags by the Linn, and 300 bags by the Fairy Belle on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio here have been 31,307 bags; sales, 13,777 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 23,043 bags; at Baltimore, 6,367 bags; at Hampton Roads, 4,200 bags; at Savannah, 2,500 bags; at Charleston, 4,000 bags; at New-Orleans, 5,000 bags; and at Galveston 4,000 bags. Other kinds quiet but steady. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19½c.@20c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@21c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c.; Mocha and Padang, 28c.@30c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been rather more active for early delivery, the demand having been fair for shipment and spinning, and holders meeting the requirements of buyers with promptness on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,699 bales, (of which 1,978 bales were placed on Saturday evening,) including 1,181 bales to shippers, 1,404 bales to spinners, and 114 bales to speculators. Of the sales 1,350 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Middling, 16c. ₱ ℔. The inquiry for forward delivery has been moderately active at stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,800 bales, of which 3,900 bales were on Saturday evening, and 12,700 bales to-day, with 1,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 13-16c.@14 27-32c.; December, 14 27-32c.@14⅞c.; January, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; February, 15½c.@15 17-32c.; March, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; April, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; May, 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; June, 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c. ₱ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 10,693 bales, including 2,185 bales from Norfolk, 2,140 bales from New-Orleans, 3,000 bales from Charleston, 1,132 bales from Port Royal, 335 bales from Fernandina, 1,032 bales from Wilmington, 489 bales from Savannah, and 380 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were about 38,000 bales, and thus far this week 50,051 bales, against 46,914 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,164,824 bales, against 915,748 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 8,461 bales; to the Continent, 1,576 bales; stock in New-York, 92,158 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 528,191 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅜	15¼	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request on the basis of about previous quotations. The business in Shipping Extras has been mainly in City Mill product for the West Indies and South America within our range. Regular Shipping Extras have been held more firmly, but have been rather quiet. Superfine and No. 2 steadier, and the better qualities wanted; offerings light. Trade and Family Extras rather slow, on the basis of former rates. The sales since our last have been 17,100 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour, at $3 50@$4, chiefly at $3 60@$3 85; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very Fancy Superfine State and Western at $4@$4 65, chiefly at $4 20@$4 45 for about fair to very good, and $4 60 for choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 80@$5 20, mainly at $5@$5 15; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$6, chiefly at $5 35@$5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5@$5 70, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; Western trade and family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, at $5@$6 50; Western trade and family Extras, Red and Amber Wheat stock, at $5@$6 85; Western White do. Extras, $5 10@$7 75; St. Louis Extras, $5@$7 75; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 85; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher, in exceptional instances up to $9 50@$10 ₱ bbl....Included in the sales have been 8,500 bbls. shipping stock within our range, mainly City Mill product....Southern Flour has been quoted steady, on moderate dealings, almost wholly in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,020 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 10 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 10@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected....Rye Flour has been in fair demand within the range of from $4 35@$5 85 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 60@$5 75 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in demand within the range from $4 5@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, for job lots; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 500 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been tolerably active at from $1 55@$2 05 ₱ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal has been in light request since our last within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been very moderately inquired for within the range of $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more confident demand, mainly for export, though in part for milling, and to some extent on speculative account at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, though the later dealings indicated less firmness, with rather more urgency on the part of holders of low grade stock to place supplies. The scarcity of freight room and the extreme rates claimed for early accommodation by shipowners operated against free purchases for shipment. Winter Wheat has been held with more firmness, though not active. Millers have been buying the better qualities moderately. Sales have been reported since our last of 149,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 14 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 14 for prime, afloat; $1 09½@$1 11 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, car-lots, the latter for choice, mostly at $1 10@$1 10½ for good; $1 08@$1 10 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, closing at about $1 09 for average, and $1 10 for prime, afloat; $1 05@$1 08½ for new No. 3 Spring; $1 16@$1 26 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 19@$1 22 for about fair to very good Minnesota; $1 14@$1 18 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 05@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 18@$1 26 for ordinary to extra choice Red Western; $1 26@$1 29 for fair to choice Amber Western, mostly at $1 28½ for prime Michigan afloat, for milling purposes, and $1 20@$1 40 for very poor to very choice White Western....Corn has been offered less freely and has been quoted a shade higher, with a very good demand noted for home use and shipment, and, to a limited extent, on speculative account, closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 158,500 bushels at 90c.@92c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mostly at 92c. for prime afloat, and 91c. for strictly prime, in store; 82c.@86c. for New Mixed Western, mainly at 85c.@86c. for the better qualities, the latter taken in part for export....Rye quiet; quoted at from 93c.@97½c., from cars and afloat. A boat-load was rumored sold, without reliable particulars....Barley has been quoted rather easier in price, though the principal holders have been unwilling to make concessions. The demand has been on a restricted scale, and the bids reported have been generally 2c.@3c. a bushel under asking rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bushels Canada West, in store, at $1 60, and car lots of fair to good four-rowed State at $1 43@$1 45, and very choice two-rowed do. at $1 42@$1 43 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt quiet, at about former rates, ranging from $1 25@$1 75, the latter for very choice....Canada Peas have been quoted decidedly higher, on light offerings and a fair export inquiry; 8,000 bushels, in bulk, sold at $1 15 in bond, for shipment to Glasgow....Buckwheat has been in less demand and quoted rather lower: a few car lots of State sold on the basis of 78½c. for good, ₱ bushel....Oats have been in reduced supply and quoted higher, checking business, though a good trade demand has been noted for prime stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 45,000 bushels at 66c.@68c. for Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, chiefly car lots, closing with 66½c. bid, and up to 68c. asked for strictly prime Chicago, in store, and 67½c. bid, and up to 69c. asked for do., afloat; 67c.@70c. for White Western, mostly at 68c.@69c. for fair to good; 67c. for Mixed State, and 68c.@69c. for White do....Feed has been more freely dealt in, but at easier prices, ranging from $20@$30, as the extremes. Included in the sales have been a few lots of Rye Feed at $26, and 30 tons 60 ℔. Feed at $20@$22 50 ₱ ton. The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 3,850,009 bushels Wheat, 1,396,202 bushels Corn, 15,925 bushels Rye, 128,619 bushels Barley, 142,101 bushels Malt, 966,362 bushels Oats, and 119 bushels Peas, showing a further increase in the stock of Wheat, Barley, and Malt, with a material reduction in that of Corn and a moderate decrease in that of Oats, in store, since Monday of last week.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet since our last, with Bags quoted at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 11c.@11½c. Sales have been reported of 800 bales Bags at Boston at 11½c., and 300 rolls Domestic Cloth here on private terms.

HEMP—Has been quite dull at old quotations. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for Undressed, and $220@$275 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 7½c.@8½c.; Sisal, 6c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c., currency, ₱ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been inactive to-day; prices essentially unaltered. Sales, 2,000 Buenos Ayres and 1,000 Montevideo on private terms.

MOLASSES—Pending the auction sale, the general market is very quiet, with values ruling essentially as before. Sales, 60 bbls. New-Orleans at 65c.@67c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. (nominally) at 43c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal (nominally) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@60c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 63c.@67½c. for prime to very fancy. Syrups have been in moderate demand, partly for export, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been quoted on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady and moderately inquired for on the basis of $2 30@$2 35 for Strained. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls. at $2 32½@$2 35; 1,000 bbls. Strained and good Strained at $2 35@$2 40, and 375 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 50 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar quiet at $2 12½@$2 50; City Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in rather more demand, and quoted somewhat steadier, with merchantable at 35½c.@36c. ₱ gallon; sales, 150 bbls. at the latter rate.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in somewhat better request, and quoted steady at 5½c., in bulk....Refined has been purchased here to the extent of 4,000 bbls. for early delivery at 10⅝c., showing rather more firmness....Refined at Philadelphia quoted at 10½c....Refined, in cases, 16½c....City Naphtha at 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered with reserve, and has been quoted firm, though quiet, with sales reported of 150 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $21; and small lots of Prime Mess within the range of $18 50@$19 75, and Extra Prime at $16@$17 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been quoted a shade easier on a moderate trade; City, 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔....Cut Meats have been quiet but firm, with sales reported of 10,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10¼c. for 11 ℔. average; and small lots of other City bulk stock on the basis of 11½c. for Pickled Hams, 13¼c.@13¾c. for Smoked Hams, 7⅝c.@8c. for Pickled Shoulders, and 8¾c.@9c. for Smoked do....Bacon has been inactive, with prices favoring buyers slightly; sales, 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 11⅛c.; with full lots quoted at 11c. And for December delivery, Long and Short Clear at 10⅝c., and Short Clear at 10¾c....Lard has been fairly active for early delivery, but at unsettled prices, closing lower. Sales have been reported of 1,200 tcs. Western Steam at 13¾c.@14⅛c., closing at 13⅞c. for prime; small lots of City Steam at 13⅞c., and of Refined at 14⅜c.@14½c. And, for forward delivery, a lighter business has been reported in Western Steam, opening lower, but subsequently rallying 3-16c. ₱ ℔., closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 3,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, and 13⅝c.@13 9-16c., closing at 13 9-16c.; 500 tcs., seller January, at 13½c., closing at 13½c.@13 9-16c.; 1,000 tcs., seller February, at 13½c.@13 9-16c., closing at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c., and 1,000 tcs., seller six months, at 13¼c., closing at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c....Beef steady but quiet; sales, 125 bbls. and 50 tcs. We quote New at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef has been nominal at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams in fair request at $21@$22 50 for best Western; sales, 150 bbls.

RICE—The market has been quiet for all descriptions, on the basis of previous quotations; Carolina ordinary to choice quoted steady at $7 25@$8 25; Louisiana, $5 75@$7 75; Rangoon free at $6 12½@$6 37½, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna free at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover has been quoted steady at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ ℔., but has been inactive; Rough Flax dull at $2 05@$2 10; Timothy at $2 75@$2 90 ₱ bushel; no further dealings reported in Calcutta Linseed, quoted at $2 42½, gold, ₱ 56 ℔s.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet to-day, but holders have been very firm in their views. The recent free purchases by refiners have provided for urgent wants. Sales have been made to-day of 164 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8⅜c. And late Saturday 588 hhds. do. at 8⅛c.@8¼c. And, some days since, (but not previously made public,) 1,451 hhds. and 756 bxs. do. on private terms. We now quote fair Refining, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; good do., 8⅜c.@8½c.; prime do., 8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars at 6⅞c.@8½c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good demand and quoted strong, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅝c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been moderately active at unchanged prices; sales equal to 120,000 ℔s. good to prime at 8½c.@8¾c., with choice City held at 8⅞c....Stearine dull; prime quoted at 17½c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Lower, on a moderately active movement. Sales, 300 bbls. at $1 01½, and 50 bbls. at $1 02, ₱ gallon. Also, 50 bbls. Alcohol, reported at $1 00½ ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been slow, to-day, on berth and charter, checked, in good part, by the scant offering of accommodation for early use, and the confident views of ship-owners. Grain tonnage was less sought after....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 325 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ ℔., and, by steam, 1,150 bales do. at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Corn (prompt shipment) at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; 1,650 bxs. Bacon at 50s.; 250 bags Clover-seed at 35s.; 80 tons Provisions at 45s.@50s. ₱ ton. And, by steam, from Baltimore, 1,200 bbls. Flour, reported at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 500 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ ℔.; and 100 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. And a British ship, 1,302 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 150 bags Clover-seed at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Peas at 8¾d. ₱ bushel; and 1,000 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, a British bark, 747 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d.; and an American ship, 1,110 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. do., from do. at the same rate, and a bark, with 4,800 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, Grain tonnage was quoted hence at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Bremen, a ship, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; also, a British bark, with about 3,100 bbls., and a Norwegian bark, with about 2,500 bbls. do., from do., on private terms....For Belfast, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, (next week's shipment,) at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar, by sail, 50 cases Tobacco at 11c. ₱ cubic foot....For Marseilles, a British bark, 497 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Genoa, a Norwegian brig, 230 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 22s....For Demerara, a brig, 435 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston, at $1,500, gold....For St. Pierre, an American schooner, 510 tons, with general cargo, from Baltimore, reported at $2,400, gold, net....For the north side of Cuba, a brig, with Shooks, from Portland, reported at 14c....For Aspinwall, a schooner, 323 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston, at $1,700, gold....For the United States, five barks, 605, 431, 400, 346, and 333 tons, with Sugar, reported from Batavia, at 72s. 6d.@75s....For New-York, a Russian bark, 430 tons, with general cargo, reported from Java, at 75s.; an Austrian bark, 459 tons, with do., reported from Singapore, at 50s.@65s.; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $7.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 23—12:30 P. M.—The Continental banks are generally raising their rates of discount. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 106; 1867s, 109¼. Erie Railway Shares, 26@26¼; New-York Central, 94.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4½ ₱ cent., which is ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £120,000. Erie Railway shares, 26.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote rentes at 61f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 23.—United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862s, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. The sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable November and December, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 83s. ₱ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,200 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; do., do., deliverable November, at 7⅝d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 37s.@37s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 68s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades American Fine; Lard, 71s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Refined Petroleum, 8d.@8¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 24s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Spanish Gold, 207½@208; American Gold, 219@220. Exchange firm; on the United States, sixty days' currency, 98@100 premium; short sight, gold, 122@123 premium; on London, 145@147 premium; on Paris, 119@120 premium.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1874.

There was a fair trade on Sunday forenoon at One Hundredth Street Yards, with prices steady from 9c.@13¾c. ₱ ℔.; weights, 5½@12 cwt. The herds to hand were sold off, save those choice lots held for customers. On this forenoon at Harsimus Cove trade was very slow, with rates fully ½c. ₱ ℔. lower than on the previous day for quality coinciding in value; prices were 7c.@13c. ₱ ℔.; weights, 4½@8½ cwt. On Saturday at Weehawken there were a few sales from 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔.; weights, 6¼ cwt. strong @ 9 cwt.; from 55@59 ℔s. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were not quoted to-day. Smooth quality Veals were not quoted. Grass Calves were free of sale at $6 50@$11 ₱ head. Sheep were slow at 4½c.@6c. ₱ ℔. Lambs fully 1c. ₱ ℔. less than on Friday last, and also slow of sale at 6c.@7½c. ₱ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed were fair of sale at 8¾c. ₱ ℔. Trade was rather hampered by this high rate.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—W. Thompson sold for self 73 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., and $1 off ₱ head; 35 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., and $1 off ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 45 good Illinois Steers from 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong; held on sale, 48 good Illinois Steers, weight 7¼ cwt.; sold on private terms for Youngjohn, 76 choice Illinois Steers. J. Clark sold for self, 14 fat State Bulls, weight 1,500 ℔s. ₱ head, at 4c. ₱ ℔. T. C. Eastman sold for self, 70 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔.; 136 fair Illinois at 11c. ₱ ℔., and $1 off ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 61 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale 29 Illinois Steers; sold 34 coarse State Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 84 State Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ to 7¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 60 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ to 7½ cwt. S. Healy sold for self 90 common Illinois Steers from 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. George Toffey sold for self 16 choice State Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 7 to 11 cwt. H. Westheimer sold for self 42 Ohio Steers, from common to good from 10½c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. C. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 51 Texan Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 43 Cherokee Steers at 9c. ₱ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 18 coarse Indiana Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 43 choice Kentucky Steers from 12¾c.@13¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 9¼ cwt.; 16 Kentucky Steers from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt. G. Ayrault held on sale for self 17 State Steers. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. Gillespie 18 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., strong; for J. Meyers & Co., 85 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. For M. B. Doty, 56 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. For Bedford & Kennedy, 15 choice Kentucky Steers, from 13c.@14c. ₱ ℔., weight 10 cwt. to 12 cwt.; 78 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. to 8½ cwt. For selves, 18 State Steers and Oxen, from coarse to good, from 10½c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt. to 10 cwt. S. L. Henry held on sale for self, 18 State Steers. G. H. Williams sold for self, 34 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔.; weight 7 cwt. T. W. Swift sold for self, 26 State Cattle, Oxen, and Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights 5½ to 11 cwt. T. Gills held on sale for customers, 62 choice Illinois Steers, weight 9 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Louterbach sold 85 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold 106 common Iowa Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt., strong. D. Waixel sold 72 Cherokee Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt., strong; 52 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 50 generally fair Illinois Steers, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weights 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; 81 Cherokee Steers, from 9¾c.@10c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.

At Weehawken Yards.—N. Westheimer sold for self 38 common Canada Steers from 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 State Oxen at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 9 cwt.; for Wadsworth & Willard, State Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; also, 1 very fat State Bull at 4½c. ₱ ℔., weight 1,600 ℔s. Siegel & Meyer had due for selves 18 cars of horned Cattle due for One Hundredth Street Yards on Monday forenoon.

At Harsimus Cove.—Up to 11 o'clock A. M. the following sales had been effected: C. Khan sold for M. Khan 23 Kentucky Cows and Heifers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 still-fed mixed Ohio Cattle at 9c. ₱ ℔., weight 4 cwt.; 10 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale, 80 Kentucky Steers. Fitch & Bray sold for Hodges, Hoff & Co. 15 generally good Ohio Steers from 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 15 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 coarse Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 21 Ohio Cows and Heifers from 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Bradburne & Co. 30 good Ohio Steers from 12c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 58 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₱ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; held on sale for Wheeler & Seymour 60 Virginia Steers; for Groff & Co., 54 Virginia Steers; for Seymour & Co. 38 Virginia Steers. Coney & McPherson sold for Dideeman & Affert 84 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. C. Dideeman 119 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights 6 cwt. to 8¼ cwt.; held on sale for Maine & McArdle 86 Ohio Steers, for E. Newton 46 Ohio Steers, for J. Meyers & Co. 82 Virginia Steers, for J. Jones, 14 Ohio Steers, for A. Casteline 18 Ohio Steers. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 79 Texan Steers at 8¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; held on sale 136 Texan Steers. Toffey & Sons sold 19 Texan Steers at 7½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; held on sale 128 Colorado Steers, 40 Cherokee Steers, 18 Illinois Steers. W. C. Dudley sold 110 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 138 Colorado Steers at 8½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt. M. Lauterbach held on sale 264 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold 34 Cherokee Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 74 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; held on sale, 34 Cherokee Steers, 146 Illinois Steers. J. Samuels sold, in part, 190 Colorado Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; sold 35 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt., strong. J. N. Pidcock sold 191 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,010 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 196 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,740 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 402 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,560 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,130 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 181 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,330 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 230 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 14,460 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; held on sale, 2 car-loads of Kentucky Sheep and 4 car-loads of Pennsylvania Sheep. P. Kase held on sale 1 car of Kentucky Sheep and had due 3 cars of Kentucky Sheep.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 243 Sheep, weight 16,340 ℔s., at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 478 Sheep, weight 37,340 ℔s., at $4 81¼ ₱ cwt.; 184 Sheep, weight 14,560 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 178 Sheep, weight 14,750 ℔s., at 5⅛c. ₱ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 105 Sheep, weight 9,780 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 52 Sheep, weight 4,950 ℔s., at 5⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 39 Lambs, weight 2,660 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 80 Lambs, weight 6,280 ℔s., at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 162 Lambs, weight 12,540 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 90 Lambs, weight 6,750 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔. Also, for week ending Nov. 21, 1874, 5,509 Sheep and Lambs for $26,907 18; 19 Calves, at $9 ₱ head; 37 Calves, at $11 ₱ head. S. McGraw sold 73 Sheep, weight 6,494 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 51 Lambs, weight 3,520 ℔s., at 6⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 39 Calves at $10 38 ₱ head; 3 Calves for $20 50; also for week ending Nov. 21, 1874, 855 Sheep and Lambs for $3,488 49; 166 Veals and Calves for $1,771 56. Hume & Elliott sold 121 Ohio Sheep, weight 11,440 ℔s., at 5⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 114 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,770 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 69 State Sheep, weight 4,540 ℔s., at 4⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 134 State Sheep, weight 11,990 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 125 State Sheep, weight 10,740 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 193 State Sheep, weight 16,560 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 109 Canada Sheep, weight 11,760 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 49 Canada Sheep, weight 5,690 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 24 Canada Sheep, weight 3,030 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 64 Ohio Lambs, weight 3,950 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 30 State Lambs, weight 2,300 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 274 Canada Lambs, weight 21,470 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; also for week ending Nov. 21, 1874, 7,921 Sheep and Lambs for $40,158 72, average ₱ head $5 07; 286 Veals and Calves for $3,346 30, average ₱ head $11 77.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Nov. 23, 1874: 3,799 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 510 Veals and Calves, 162 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Nov. 21, 1874: 13,535 Sheep and Lambs, 28 Steers, 31 Cows, 201 Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,939 Sheep and Lambs, 152 Calves, 40 Steers.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 7,800 Hogs, 1,533 Sheep. Gross arrivals at same yards for week ending Nov. 21, 1874: 33,383 Hogs, 6,601 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Nov. 21, 1874: 5,070 head of horned Cattle, 10,259 Hogs, 10,216 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,839 head of horned Cattle, 4,310 Hogs, 3,785 Sheep and Lambs, 84 Mules.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Cattle very quiet; fair to good shipping Steers, $4 50@$5; choice to extra, $6@$6 75; common to good corn-fed Cherokees, $3@$4 50. Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,300 head. Hogs—Receipts 35,000, which, with those left over unsold on Saturday, placed about 65,000 on sale, under which pressure prices declined 15c.@20c., with a fairly active business at the decline. Sales of common to good at $6@$6 80; choice to extra, $6 90@$7; shipments, 7,000. Sheep firm and fairly active at $3 50@$4 75 for fair to extra, receipts, 700; shipments, 225.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Cattle dull; prices without decided change; sales 3,000 at $7 25 for Extra State and Western Steers; $5 50@$7 for fair to good; $4 50@$5 for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales 16,000 at $4@$5 75. Hogs firmly held; sales 6,000 at $10 25@$10 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Spring, 91c.@91¼c. for spot; 91¾c. for December; 93c. for January; No. 3 Spring, 84⅝c.@85c.; Rejected, 81c. Corn active and higher; at the opening No. 2 Mixed was selling at 85½c., spot, declined under the decision of the Board of Directors fixing the intrinsic value at 65c.; closed steady at 81¾c., cash; 87¾c. all the year; 72½c. May; New No. 2 Mixed, 68c.@69c.; New rejected, 66½c.@67c.; ear, 70c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 55¼c. cash, 54¼c., all the year. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 91c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 28½c., cash; $1 29, December; No. 3 Spring, $1 10@$1 18. Pork steady at $19 40, spot and all the year; $20 25, February. Lard steady at 13c., cash or all the year; 13¼c., February. Bulk Meats a shade lower; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; all loose, partly cured. Hams—Green, 10c.@10½c. Whisky steady at 98c. On call of the board this afternoon, nothing was done in grain, the board being occupied with trial of a member. Pork sold at $20 45, February. Lard, 12⅞c., all the year. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 29,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Grain in store—Wheat, 616,581 bushels; Corn, 122,313 bushels; Oats, 1,120 bushels; Barley, 109,755 bushels; Peas, 1,830 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 17,921 bbls.; Wheat, 257,055 bushels; Corn, 46,400 bushels; Oats, 69,900 bushels; Barley, 10,500 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 29,179 bushels; Corn, 6,021 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 158,203 bushels; Corn, 77,254 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Canal Freights nominal—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6½d. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 12@$1 16; do. No. 2 do. at $1 08½. Corn dull; sales of No. 2 Old Western at 85c.; High Mixed at 78c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 58c. Rye nominally 90c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 40@$1 45; Western, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Provisions unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Flour dull; Howard street and Western, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Family, $5 50@$6 50; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@4 75; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; Rio brands, $6 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 25@$8 25. Wheat in good demand at unchanged prices. Corn—Dry in good demand; Damp dull; Southern White, 70c.@80c.; do. Yellow, 75c.@79c.; Mixed Western, new, dull at 76c.; do., old, nominally 90c. Oats dull; Southern, 62c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 60c.@61c.; do. White, 62c. Rye quiet at 98c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and scarce—only an order trade; Mess Pork, $21; Bulk-Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Hams—Sugar Cured, 14c.@15c. Lard, 15c.@15½c. Butter—Western unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal; Crude, $4 87½@$4 90. Coffee quiet; fair to prime cargoes, 17¾c.@19¼c. Whisky quiet and lower at $1 02@$1 02½.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Red, $1 05@$1 08. Corn dull and unsettled at 70c. Oats quiet and steady at 55c.@60c. Rye quiet but firm at $1 05. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 35. Pork steady at $21, spot; $20 75 March. Lard—Kettle-rendered steady at 14c.@14½c.; Steam unsettled; small sales at 13½c., cash; 13c., all the year. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; partly-cured Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Bacon scarce; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Green Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 9½c.; Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Live Hogs dull and lower; Common, $6 50@$6 75; Medium to Fair Packing, $7@$7 10; Good, $7 15@$7 25; Extra, $7 35@$7 50; bulk of sales at $7@$7 25; receipts, 16,000; shipments, 240.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; little doing; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 07. Corn firmer; old No. 2 Mixed, 76c.; new, 70c.@72c.; Oats firmer; No. 2, 58c.@58¼c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye quiet but firm at 90c. Whisky firm at $1. Pork—Buyers and sellers apart; offered at $19 95, spot; no bids; $20 50 February; $20 bid. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon—Only a small order trade. Lard quiet; small lots, 13½c.@13¾c. cash. Hogs easy; some sales lower; common, $6 25@$6 75; good to choice, $6 85@$7 25; extra, $7 30@$7 40. Cattle unchanged; supply light; prime to choice native Steers, $4 75@$5 75; Butchers', $3 75@$4 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Clover-seed, 8½c.@9½c. Flour firm; Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania Family, $5 25@$6; High grades, $7@$8. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 22½@$1 23; Amber, $1 26@$1 27; White $1 30@$1 37. Corn firm; Yellow, old, 95c.; do., new, 83c.@88c.; old Mixed, 85c. Oats steady; White, 63½c.@66c.; Mixed, 62c. Petroleum easier; Refined, 10¼c.; Crude, 8c. Whisky dull at $1 02. Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 40c.@43c.; Prime Western, 33c.@35c.; choice Western Rolls, 34c.@35c. Cheese steady; Fancy New-York and Fine Western, 15⅜c.@16¼c.; Prime New-York, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Prime Western, 14c.@15c. Eggs firm; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 32c.@33c.; Western, 30c.@32c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Flour steady; sales, 2,200 bbls.; No. 1 Spring, $6 75; Amber Winter, $7; White Winter, $7 25; Double Extra, $7.75. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20. Corn easier; sales 30,000 bushels old No. 2 at 89c. Barley quiet; Canada offered at $1 49@$1 50. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28, ₱ ton. Canal freights—Wheat and Peas, 9c.; Corn and Rye, 8½c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; 7c. to Albany. Lake receipts—Wheat, 119,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 70,000 bushels; Rye, 20,000 bushels; Peas, 3,900 bushels; Lumber, 30,400 feet. Canal shipments—Peas, 7,800 bushels; Lumber, 471,000 feet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—Flour dull; choice $5 85@$6 50. Corn quiet at $1 10. Oats quiet at 70c. Bran dull at $1 15. Hay quiet; Western choice, $28 50; prime, $27; ordinary, $26. Pork quiet at $22 50. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders scarce at 9c. Bacon dull, scarce; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. Hams—Old, 13½c.; New scarce and in demand at 15½c. Lard—Tierce scarce at 15½c.; Keg dull at 16c. Sugar in good demand; prices unchanged. Molasses in good demand; easier; Prime to Choice, 50c.@54c. Whisky—Light supply; sales at $1 05. Coffee unchanged. Corn Meal dull at $4 20. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, 5.37½. Gold, 111.

TOLEDO, Nov. 23.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 06½. Corn in fair demand and higher; High Mixed, 79c.; New, 72c.@72¼c.; November, 72c.; December, 71½c.; January, 72½c.; Low Mixed New, 69½c.@69¾c.; January, 68c.; no grade, 68½c. Oats strong; No. 2, 55c.@56c.; November, 55c.; Michigan, 55c.; White, 58c. Freights strong; to Buffalo, 5c.@5½c.; to Oswego, 11½c.@12c. Clover-seed, $5 50. Dressed Hogs; asking 8c., without sales. Receipts—16,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 99½c.; No. 2, 92¼c.; November, 92½c.; December, 90½c. Oats steady; No. 2, store, 53c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 Mixed, store, 77c.; No. 1 scarce and higher at $1. Barley quiet and firmer; No. 2 Spring, regular, $1 32; December, $1 33; No. 3 do., store, $1 15. Provisions quiet; held firmly. Pork held at $19 55. Lard firm; Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 13¾c. Hams in pickle, 10½c. for 15 ℔s. average. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 164,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Nothing doing in Wheat. Rye quiet, and nominally 85c.@90c. Corn—No Old Western Mixed offering, and but little New, which is held at 90c.@92½c., the outside price for choice High Mixed. Barley—Market tame and quotably lower; holders of Canada freely offered it at $1 50@$1 55, without takers. Oats steady, with fair demand; sales, 7 cars at 63c. for Mixed State, in bags; 63½c. for No. 1 do. in bulk; 64c. for No. 2 White, and 65c. for No. 1 do.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 18½@$1 18¾; No. 1 White, $1 14¼; Amber Michigan, $1 07½. Corn steady at 71½c. Oats in good demand at 53½c. Dressed Hogs, $8 50@$8 60. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 05. Corn firm; better; Low Mixed Shelled, 69c.; High Mixed, 72c.; New Ears on track, 65c.@66c. Oats firmer and higher; No. 1 State, 58c.; No. 2, 56c.; White, 59c. Petroleum firm; standard White, in car lots, 8¾c.; State Test, 10¼c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Ear, 58c.@60c.; shelled, 64c.@66c.; old, 71c.@73c., in elevator. Oats, 58c.@59c., in elevator. Rye, 85c.@88c., in elevator. Barley, $1 20@$1 25.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon—None here. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c., ten days in salt. Lard, 14½c.@15¼c. Whisky, 98c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain scarce and firm; wanted. Pork in fair demand and firm at $23. Lard firm at 15¾c. Bulk-meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 11c.@11¾c. Bacon firm and scarce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 32½c. Resin firm at $2 05 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

GALVESTON, Nov. 23.—Cotton firm; good demand; moderate offerings; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 2,207 bales; gross receipts, 2,207 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,169 bales; coastwise, 1,021 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 64,318 bales.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Four thousand five hundred bxs. of Cheese were offered here to-day, and 4,000 bxs. were sold; Septembers, 15⅜c.@15½c.; Octobers, 15c.@15¼c. The trade was quite brisk, and a disposition to clear out stock discernible. This market will be maintained at least two weeks longer.

At Little Falls 4,000 bxs. Cheese were offered, and a few lots sold at 15c. Some factories are still holding September Cheese at 16c.

ONE DEFAULTER SENT TO PRISON.

David D. Williams, convicted of embezzling the funds of the First National Bank of Conneautville, Penn., while acting in the capacity of cashier, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, at Pittsburg, on Saturday, by Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court. This is the minimum sentence. Before it was pronounced, J. Ross Thompson, Esq., counsel for Mr. Williams, said that during a practice at the bar of eighteen years he had never encountered such a sad case. It was sad to see a friend, with whom he had been acquainted for years, consigned to the walls of a penitentiary as a felon; it could scarcely be sadder to see him consigned to his grave. He knew him to be a man of sterling integrity, and he could not believe him a criminal, purely in the sense in which the word is used. It was true that he had misappropriated the funds of the bank, and that constitutes the offense under the act of Congress; yet this wrong did not make him out a criminal. So far as the bank was concerned, Mr. Thompson said, he held papers in his hand, (and it was right that the court should know all the facts,) which would show that the bank is not a sufferer, the amount of the deficit having been made good. Mr. Williams, he added, had been most severely punished. He had been in jail since April or May last, and his entire life had been destroyed. He had been punished as only a high-toned man could be punished, and in behalf of himself, in behalf of the prisoner, in behalf of his scattered family and his friends, he could only ask that the court temper mercy with justice, and impose the lightest sentence possible.

His Honor, Judge McKennan, said the case was a very sad one indeed, but added that the evidence on the count in the indictment upon which the jury convicted him was very clear, and the offense came within the scope of those mentioned in the act of Congress. His Honor also stated that after reflection he had decided to impose the minimum sentence prescribed by law. He also said there was no evidence as to the other count, charging him with robbery. Williams was then directed to stand up, while his Honor, Judge McKennan, ordered that he be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary for and during the period of five years.

MARRIED ON HORSEBACK.

The Christiansburg (Va.) *Messenger* says: "A few days ago a smiling pair entered our town to be joined in happy wedlock, when, to their great surprise, and greater regret, no parson could be found. Being thus constrained to return to their neighborhood, and while on their way, imagine their joy when, lo! coming in the distance was discerned a figure, the bearing and contour of which gave indication of an approaching 'locust preacher.' The couple soon quickened the speed of their ponies, and soon met face to face the saintly parson. Their mission being told, the grave parson, seated in his saddle, with uncovered head, upon the public highway, rehearsed the marriage ceremony to the joyful pair upon horseback, pronounced them man and wife, and sent them on their way galloping!"

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Day calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 24: Nos. 40, 93, 94, 29, 73, 30, 90, 85.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
2630—Herlich vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
3658—Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3610—Strang vs. The Mayor, &c.
835—Poillon vs. Luling.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
210½—Dike, Assignee, &c., vs. National Ice Co.
1990—De Witte et al. vs. Keleman.
594½—Cohn vs. Pinski.
2350—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
2626—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
2684—Shaw vs. Duncombe.

Nos.
2686—Martial, Executor, &c., vs. Beekman, Impleaded, &c.
266—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2104—Meyer vs. Levy et al.
396—Cowles vs. Watson et al.
3808—Hunter, Executor, &c., vs. Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey.
2618—Delemater vs. Rhodes.
2170—Hyman vs. Grand Trunk R. R. Co. of Canada.
100½—Davis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1468—Edwards vs. Hathaway, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
483—Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
2055—Powers vs. Heath.
3603—Stephani Du Val De Beaulein vs. Joseph Stupf, otherwise called Carl Vogt.
4395—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
4065—Kuse, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. & N. H. & Hartford Railroad Co.
3782—Cole vs. The Mayor, &c.
3659—Dutchess Co. Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Hatfield et al.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.
4375—Basso vs. Levy et al.
1747—Covert vs. Berean, Ex'r, &c.
3887—McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
3675—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1921—Esconasa vs. Koehler et al.
1953—Bonney, Adm'x, &c., vs. Stewart.
1799—Amer. Medicine Co. vs. Sorger.
1885—Wallace vs. Duryea.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
673½—Miller vs. Moller et al.
2099—Heath et al. vs. Lloyd et al.
2103—Slawson vs. Van Winkle.
2105—Stout vs. Sickles.
2107—Paris et al. vs. Underwood.
2109—Hogan vs. Keveny.
2111—Emberson vs. Waddell.
2113—Schutze, Rec'r, vs. Whiting.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on. No. 1—Trustees Union College, Schenectady, vs. Lowber et al.
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
28—Fridenburgh vs. Drukker.
70—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Dann et al.
71—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Day et al.
74—Marsh vs. Hess.
137—Hurst vs. Chapman et al.
141—Legrand vs. Clarke.
151—Childs vs. Everett et al.
156—Fridenberg vs. Drukker et al.
159—Wilson vs. Wynkoop.
180—Mott vs. Perkins.
205—Insurance Co. of N. America vs. Oertel.

Nos.
215—Reed vs. Auza.
221—Matter of George F. Andrews.
223—Clarke vs. Burbank.
224—Taylor vs. Roche.
226—Cood vs. Plass.
229—Hotchkiss vs. Dowdall.
240—Reynolds vs. Dobbs.
241—Hallacker vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
243—Frank vs. Karnback.
245—Matter of George W. Palmer.
246—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—JURY TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Case on—No. 672—Woods vs. Janes.
No day calendar. No other cause will be taken up this term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
211—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
494½—Devlin vs. Castello.
225—Detchy vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
228—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
195—Keohr vs. O'Brien.
1622—Caffe vs. Barlach.
1009—Houston vs. Washburn.

Nos.
837—Duncan vs. Brennan.
2099—Loewenstein vs. Conner.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
1250—Percy vs. Morgan.
1251—Snow vs. Young.
1252—Mount vs. Hamburger.
1253—Beaumont vs. Kimpton.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
682—McKittrick vs. Gross.
——Stewart vs. Hagerman.
2720—Rulin vs. The Brewers' & Maltsters' Bk.
1957—Trusnan vs. Breen.
1952—Asiel et al. vs. Newherr et al.
719—Hall vs. Stranck et al.
720—Melley vs. Derham.
721—Ervest vs. Heim.

Nos.
722—Griffith et al. vs. The Chemical Fire Engine Co.
723—Goldsmith vs. Wasser et al.
724—Hallerstadt vs. Niebuhr.
725—Morrison vs. Somers.
726—Montes vs. Benith.
727—Pollock vs. Snyder.
729—Pardee vs. Traud et al.

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Hetzel.
311—Walker vs. Hillier.
526—Margulies vs. Lowy.
1401—Leffler vs. O'Brien.
1567—Eastor et al. vs. Bain et al.
1905—Metcalf vs. Anderson.
1919—Snowden et al. vs. Damm et al.
1923—Codurse vs. Chapin.

Nos.
1911—Moore vs. Richards.
1870—Leslie vs. Loughran.
1871—Lauterbach vs. Bender.
18—Fleishauer vs. Sperry et al.
974—Wasson vs. Bailey.
513—Kriedop vs. De La Vergne.
151—Schoonmaker vs. Thompson.
736—Warzauer vs. Lippe.

MARINE COURT—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1742—Yoses vs. Culhane.
679—Booth et al. vs. Walters et al.
1668—Miller vs. Conklin.
254—Meyers vs. Schultz.
1355—Evans vs. New-York Plaster Works.
336—Schwartz vs. Herman.
395—West vs. Farrell.
1832—Leopold vs. Rauth.
152—Moore vs. Schefer.
1428—Bell vs. Walker.
1758—Hensinger vs. Portington et al.
1634—Johnson et al. vs. Morris.

Nos.
984—Mathews et al. vs. Stripf.
1872—Lynch vs. Haigh.
1688—Foley vs. Secord.
1728—Murtaugh vs. Beebe.
1590—Chatfield et al. vs. Hopkins et al.
1080—Baker vs. Sageman.
335—Mahoney et al. vs. Johnson.
1036—Porter vs. Wyman et al.
1603—Josmez vs. Evereart.
1847—Stern vs. Witkowki.
1700—Irwin et al. vs. Eschback.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John McCarthy, homicide.
Walter Haynes, rape.
August Saine, felonious assault and battery.
James Coyle, felonious assault and battery.
Frank Kelly, grand larceny.
Charles Clark, grand larceny.
Robert Leroy, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Aaron Minzheimer, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Doonan, felonious assault and battery.
Dominick Lenehan, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Behan, grand larceny.
Joseph M. Block, grand larceny.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos. 3, 62, 71, 218, 246, 257, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Field vs. Pollock; see opinion.
Bowery Savings Bank vs. Richardson; motion denied without costs.
Bank of California vs. Collins; see opinion.
Foley vs. Palmer; see opinion.
Barmitz vs. Bieler; see memorandum.
Van Wagener vs. Kemp; see opinion.
Woodruff vs. Flood; see opinion.
Mackey vs. Auer; see opinion.
Stephens vs. Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn; see opinion.
Bowery Savings Bank vs. Richards; affidavit of regularity and decree must be submitted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Brennan, Sheriff, &c., vs. National Park Bank; see opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Donohue.

Phillips vs. Pace; settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Mackelston vs. Hermel; motion granted upon payment of $10 costs and plaintiff's disbursements in entering judgment.
Donner et al. vs. Morgan et al.; motion for commission granted so far as to take the testimony of E. Brieger. As to the examination of unknown witnesses, it is denied. No costs to either party.
Cary vs. Conner et al.; motion granted so far as to require plaintiffs to furnish a bill of particulars of the moneys expended and liabilities incurred; no costs.

By Judge Curtis.

Barnard vs. The Mayor, &c.—Form of order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Barry vs. Stanley; see memorandum.
Appleton vs. Midget; motion granted, unless defendants answer within ten days, and payment of costs of motion.
Schreyer vs. Schreyer; order settled.
Cassidy vs. Naughton; see memorandum.
Cassidy vs. Hogan; see memorandum.
In the matter of W. W. Rase; report confirmed.
Robinson vs. Sanders; motion denied.
Reynolds vs. McCoy; application granted.
Brewick vs. Dale et al.; writ of assistance allowed.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, Nov. 23, 1874:

No. 19—Mary Stoddard, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. Margaret Stoddard, appellant; argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by Nathaniel C. Moak for respondent.

No. 72—The Third National Bank of Buffalo, respondent, vs. Benjamin F. Bruce et al., appellants; submitted.

No. 66½—Egbert Cary, respondent, vs. Jane White et al., appellants; argued by A. J. Parker, of counsel for appellants, and by Samuel Hand, for respondent.

No. 88—Charles White, respondent, vs. Emily Keith, appellant; argued by S. A. Noyes, of counsel for appellant, and by J. L. Smith, for respondent.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned to Tuesday, 24th inst.

TO THE BAR.

Ex-parte applications will be signed by Judge Robinson on Tuesday, Nov. 24, from 10:30 until 11 A. M. Litigated motions will be held at 1:30 P. M.
By order of the court. N. JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Heart of Midlothian.—Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Jane Eyre.—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Raukin.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Black Crook.—Miss Emma Weatherby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mile. Bonfanti, Mr. George Atkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille De Madame Angot.—Miss Emily Soldene.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE—Crime—Mysteries of Paris.—Miss Charlotte Stanley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — Variety Entertainment.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment.

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The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It seems to be an impossible feat for Police Captains to keep a record of the number of individuals furnished with lodgings at the station-houses during any given period. A man may sleep at a Police station thirty times in a month, and count, under the existing system, as thirty persons. Hence, as an index to the number of houseless poor in the City, these statistics are not only worthless, but positively misleading. During October, the returns show that 14,862 lodgings were granted. Assuming that each of the persons so accommodated slept in the station-houses an average of fourteen times during the month, the actual number of lodgers would be about 1,061. So, for the first three weeks of November, the number of lodgings given appears to have been 13,242. Say that ten nights' occupancy of the station-houses is a fair average for each person, and the number of lodgers is shown to be 1,324. It is probable that the figures thus estimated are not very far from the truth.

The technicalities relied on by counsel for the liquor dealers to establish the right of their clients to conduct their business without paying a license, have been summarily disposed of by Judge Barrett. In the test case of Sigismund Schwab he charged the jury that the Commissioners of Excise could fix a sliding scale of license fees anywhere within the limits of $30 and $250, prescribed by statute. The question of law being thus disposed of, the jury convicted Schwab of violating the Excise law, and the penalty inflicted will doubtless be sufficient to convince the very large number of liquor-dealers who have refused to pay licenses on the grounds argued in Schwab's case, that it will be to their advantage to at once comply with the law. Several newly-elected Tammany Aldermen and Assemblymen are among the number of those who are now liable to summary conviction for selling intoxicating liquors without a license.

When we last referred to the very interesting experiments in the economical production of iron which are being made on one of the celebrated Isabella furnaces at Pittsburg, the average production of that furnace had been raised from rather less than 500 to 613 tons per week. Since the middle of October the weekly production has gone on increasing, till for the week ending Nov. 7, it attained the very high figure of 702½ tons. The average weekly production for the four weeks ending Nov. 7 was 661 tons 360 lbs. The largest day's run which has been made was on Tuesday, Oct. 19, when 105 tons 1480 lbs. were turned out. About two-thirds of this product was No. 1 foundry iron, and one-third No. 1 mill iron. This is claimed to be a result ahead of any attained by any furnace in the world. The No. 1 Isabella furnace, which has been the subject of these very successful experiments, has a capacity of 10,700 cubic feet. The burden of the furnace while running as above stated was 787 pounds of coke, 950 pounds ore and cinders, and 375 pounds of limestone. The pressure was 7½ pounds, blown by two blast engines, 84-inch cylinder and 4-feet stroke, running 26 revolutions per minute, blowing through seven 5-inch tuyères, and the heat being supplied by four hot-blast ovens—heat of blast 1,000° Fahrenheit.

The news-boys' Thanksgiving dinner is still unprovided for. We trust that the mere announcement of the fact will be sufficient to elicit enough of turkeys or of cash to enable the news-boys to enjoy their customary festival. Mr. O'Conor, the Superintendent of the News-boys' Lodging-house, will receive all such contributions, and will see that they are properly employed.

We lately referred to the heartless series of annoyances to which the grief-stricken father of the missing boy Charlie Ross had been subjected. An evening paper, emanating from the office of the New-York *Herald*, has thought the mystery attending the disappearance of the lost boy a proper subject for a column of very silly bogus telegrams. We should have thought that the proprietor of the *Herald* had discovered from the effects of its wild-beast hoax that it did not pay to make some of the most sacred feelings of humanity the subject of newspaper "sensations." It may be hopeless to expect ordinary decency to be respected in that quarter; but public indignation has a way of affecting the pocket nerve, which the most thick-skinned of newspaper conductors should find it advisable to respect.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held at the Metropolitan Bank to-day, at 2 o'clock. The year's work of the society has been of a remarkably gratifying character, and the reports to be presented cannot fail to be both valuable and interesting.

In his speech from the throne, the King of Italy promises that Parliament will be enabled during this session to establish "a financial equilibrium." This involves an amount of financial dexterity which would be nothing short of marvelous. The "equilibrium" of the budgets of the Kingdom of Italy has, heretofore, existed only on paper. Year after year, the "extraordinary receipts" calculated upon have never come in; till at the end of the last financial year for which we have any reports—1872-73—there existed an uncovered deficit of some $34,000,000. The Italian Government has confiscated ecclesiastical property, has farmed out its tobacco monopoly, has even sold its railroads, without being able to establish a balance between revenue and expenditure. The public debt is over $1,800,000,000, involving an annual charge of $150,000,000—or more than half the ordinary revenues of the kingdom—for interest and redemption. The promised decrease of burdens and the establishment of "a financial equilibrium" are, therefore, likely to test pretty severely the ingenuity of the Italian Finance Minister and his colleagues.

The Independent Republicans in South Carolina have won a good fight against the fraud and corruption in the State, and the Conservatives do not appear ungrateful. It was entirely due to the strenuous efforts of these Republicans, and to the liberal manner in which they expended their money in employing counsel, that the results of the recent election in Charleston were not set aside by the efforts of the infamous ring which has so long plundered the "Palmetto City." The Board of State Officers which canvassed the returns from Charleston would undoubtedly have thrown out votes enough to secure the maintenance of the ring in power if the Independents had not made vigorous remonstrances and supported the Conservatives handsomely in their struggle for good government. That Charleston is henceforth likely to have a decent representation in the Legislature, and that her citizens are not to be remorselessly plundered, will certainly be cheering news to all friends of reform in the State.

DULL TIMES.

It would be mere affectation, for which none of their readers would thank them, for newspapers to profess to believe that, in many departments of business, the times are not excessively dull. There are a number of indications of this fact which could be pointed out if necessary, and which would be easily recognized as significant; but those engaged in trade can furnish so many illustrations from their own experience, that it is hardly necessary to particularize. What each sees in his own business, is to be seen by all in the real estate business, which is, in a certain sense, the leading note of most others. The number of stores to let in this City, the rates at which they can be had, the fact that on the real estate exchange almost no sales are being made, except legal sales at very low figures—all these are consequences of the general languor in business. We shall not alter the facts by refusing to look them in the face.

It is not strange, however, to any one who will reflect upon the subject, that business should be dull for a time; nor is it to be doubted that this very dullness is the prelude to, and, in a considerable degree, the source of, improvement. The trade of the country is even yet slowly recovering from the effects of the war, and of the financial measures which accompanied the war. Our armies consumed a vast amount of the product of the country, both food and clothing, together with many other articles of manufacture. At the same time a large part of the productive labor of the country was withdrawn. The result was that every one engaged in production of any kind found a ready market for his goods, whether they were used by the armies or not, because the demand of the armies attracted labor from industries that did not directly serve them, and left these also with a relatively small supply and correspondingly high prices. To add to the efficiency of this cause, the Government authorized a large amount of paper money, which all of us got, directly or indirectly, for the goods used or destroyed by the armies. Prices rose accordingly, and we found ourselves paying $2,500 for a vacant lot one day, and a month later, being offered $5,000 for it, we saw ourselves refuse the offer and set ourselves down as $2,500 richer than we had been. We lived accordingly, *i. e.*, with a constant exaggeration of our notions of what we could afford.

After the war, every one expected a revulsion, for every one *then* saw that our apparent prosperity was caused by the enormous waste of materials for which the Government had issued its notes, and that when we came to pay the notes we should have to give back a great part of what we had temporarily taken in. Accordingly the mercantile world shortened sail. Small credits, frequent collections, and moderate purchases became the order of the day. The country was getting ready to pay its debts. But at that time there came to the surface a crowd of demagogues of both parties, who out-bid each other for popularity by preaching the happy doctrine that the debt need not be paid; that for our bonds we could issue demand notes, and as for our demand notes, we could continue to regard them not as debts, but as "money." It was a powerful appeal to a people beginning to suffer the inconveniences of a long period of destruction, and it was so far successful that though the bonds were allowed gradually to be paid, (that reduced interest,) the payment of the legal-tender notes was stopped. Since then we have been going on in the "ringing grooves" in which the war left us, hugging the delusion that our Government notes were really money, spending wealth that we did not possess, building railroads with borrowed money and borrowing more to pay the interest, and in many ways getting further and further away from the one act which all the while had to be performed before our prosperity could become substantial and real.

Last Autumn all our plans and hopes received a severe blow. A famous "railroad banking-house" went to pieces and there was a panic. Why? Because a great number of business men, conscious that their own assets and liabilities could with difficulty be balanced, grew instantly suspicious of every one else, and business suddenly came to a stand-still. The first consequence was a large shrinkage in prices. There being no demand for goods or stocks, this was inevitable. Gradually the demand has been reviving. Liquidation of indebtedness has been going forward steadily for the year past. Some men have paid up, collected up, and are moving cautiously ahead. A good many unsound men have arranged with their creditors and are trying again. Mining, manufactures, and transportation interests have rallied very slowly, and the latter only in some directions, not generally. But agriculture has been active; the crops are abundant; and though low prices are hard for the farmer now, they stimulate consumption, and are an inevitable condition to the return of prosperity. Times are dull, certainly; but they are really better than when the Northern Pacific Railway was in full blast. We are no poorer than we were then, and we do not believe ourselves rich. What the country waits for now is a commencement of paying those Government demand-notes which so long since ought to have been paid, and a complete return to that solid and genuine way of doing business which we so long since abandoned, and which we are painfully but profitably resuming.

A CURE FOR MENDICITY.

The article which we published on Monday upon the condition of the laboring classes in this City must have convinced those most inclined to sensation that the prospects of the working people of New-York for the Winter are not so much worse than they are in ordinary years. There will be bitter suffering and poverty here; but there always is suffering through the Winter months. Any writer who should devote himself during any Winter of the past twenty years to chronicling histories of penury and want would have no difficulty in harrowing the feelings of the community, and creating a popular impression of widespread suffering and extreme poverty among the working classes. The poor we have always with us. It is true that this coming season we shall have an unusual number in this City of tramps and vagabonds. They had a feast of alms last Winter, and they hope to enjoy another this season. Our doors and thoroughfares will undoubtedly be beset by hundreds of beggars. Some will be deserving, but the great proportion will be professional vagrants. The difficulty will be with our humane public to distinguish among them between the true and the false, the idle and the really unfortunate.

In certain European cities societies have been founded which have devoted themselves to the investigation and relief of such cases, called "Societies for the Prevention of Mendicity." The system is simple. Food-tickets or lodging-tickets are issued by the association, and purchased by the humane, who give them out instead of alms of money. These tickets, however, are not honored till the agents of the society have investigated each case. Some will be found to be paupers belonging to other parishes or cities, some have a claim for relief with certain associations or charities, some are idle and undeserving, some unfortunate and worthy; some can be saved by a little timely assistance, while others are irreclaimable. A skillful agent will sift out these cases, and seek to put some to work, or to send others where they can be cared for, and, with a vigorous Police act against vagrancy, street-begging can thus be gradually broken up. The beggars, finding that they get only tickets, give up the occupation if they are impostors, or make use of them and are exposed. The really needy are discovered and helped. To make such a system effectual, every one must have a conscience against giving money in the streets or at the door, and tickets should be easily obtained by those desiring to purchase them.

In this City there would be no need of creating a new society for this object. The "Association for the Relief of the Poor" could easily add this feature to its work; and in place of feeding the ticket-holders in a public manner, it could give them food or orders on groceries as it does now to poor families. Or the "Commissioners of Charities" could graft it on their out-door relief system, and open a night refuge like the London refuges for the deserving holders of tickets. Or the Young Men's Christian Association could connect it with their Bowery Mission, which has, indeed, often accomplished a similar object. The essential feature, however, to its usefulness, is that some one should be employed to look into the different cases, and find what their real necessities are.

Our country districts already feel the nuisance of the tramps, who are hastening hither, or to other large cities. The Springfield *Republican* recommends some new and strict legislation against vagrancy. And with reason, for it is estimated that the average daily number of tramps in the State of Massachusetts alone is 25,000. It must be larger in this State. A very useful provision for breaking up rural vagrancy is the requiring every tramp to have a ticket, showing where he has been, from what county or State, and whither he is journeying. Without this ticket no householder should give him food or assistance, nor should any poor-house receive him except to hard work. Under such a system in some European countries the beggars and vagrants are kept under constant supervision, and are sent back to their own districts, and put to hard work if they persist in begging.

In this State, the Secretary of the State Board of Charities has a certain fund allowed him by the Legislature, with which he can return paupers to their own homes. The Commissioners of Charities in this City ought to investigate the true "settlement" of the paupers who come to this City, and return them where they belong. This community would thus be relieved of thousands, and the annual exodus of tramps from the country to the City would be partially prevented. Unless some vigorous measures are taken, we are in danger of seeing New-York the great rendezvous of the vagrants of the whole Union.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS.

There is some inquiry as to the cause of the decrease in receipts from Customs. For the year ending June 30, 1874, there was a falling off, as compared with the previous year, of $24,985,689. Reports from Washington say that receipts continue "light and variable," and that various causes are suggested to answer the inquiries made. Among other things, it is said that the deficiency may be due to the fact that smuggling has increased under the operation of the modified law relating to moieties. It is quite likely that the statement that smuggling is now carried on more actively than ever, though mainly true, is somewhat exaggerated. Certainly it is not possible that there could be such a revival of smuggling as to affect returns from all ports of the United States and seriously impair the revenues from Customs dues for fifteen months past. Such a state of facts would imply the existence of an enormous conspiracy. The decrease in imports for the year ending June 30, 1874, could not have resulted from any change in the moiety laws; they had not been touched when the falling-off in duties was already large enough to attract attention.

Treasurer Spinner attributes the decrease in the revenues arising from Customs dues and from internal excise to the same cause—depression of business and increased economy in expenditures. It is reasonable to suppose that the general falling off in importations is to be attributed to the dull times that were felt immediately after the late panic. It was natural that retrenchment should begin with articles of luxury; and these, imported from abroad and paying heavy duties, would be largely withdrawn from the schedule of goods on which estimates of public revenue were based. The present season is emphatically an economical one. Merchants and importers have made their calculations on just such a season, and their purchases abroad have been regulated accordingly. Nevertheless, it is certain that one element in the deficiency complained of is the changes—proposed and accomplished—in the Customs laws. During the late session of Congress, there was much uneasiness and uncertainty among merchants as to what would be done with the tariff. This had the effect of delaying, if not indefinitely postponing, imports in some cases. While importers were not certain what effect the proposed changes would have upon goods in store, they took care not to be caught with heavy stocks on hand. It is also natural to suppose that the repeal of the moiety laws has had some effect in the direction referred to. The result of legislation that would take away one of the most powerful incentives to the detection of illicit importation is too apparent to need a word of argument. It will be more perceptible by and by than now, and it will be interesting to watch the returns and see how clearly the effect of this important change in the law will make itself known. Generally speaking, the falling off in imports may be safely set down to the influence of dullness in trade. But, as we have suggested, other influences have combined to bring to pass the same result.

SPIRITS AGAIN.

The subject of the so-called spiritual manifestations, now so common in all sections of the country, continues to excite much attention, and an equal degree of contempt. It is evident that the public which has not accepted Spiritualism as a belief is rapidly arriving at that stage of opinion when it will give the phenomena a more careful and rigorous investigation than ever before, and will then finally dismiss the subject as unworthy of serious consideration, unless the various apostles of the supernatural now at work can show higher results than they have yet disclosed. The vulgarity and the ignorance of the spirits which have thus far been "materialized" are, in nearly every case, so perceptible that all sensible people must rebel against accepting their remarks as evidences of the grade of intelligence in the spirit world. A few country clowns, who have the pretension to call shades from the "realms unfathomable" separated from us by death, have certainly succeeded in giving us nothing which entitles them to our wonder or approbation. The sprites summoned by them seem to have acted according to the pettiest and, in some cases, silliest human promptings. There are, indeed, but few instances on record in which supposed materialized spirits have given answers, when asked, concerning the life beyond us, which were not insults to the most ordinary intelligence. Even Mr. Robert Dale Owen, in a recent article on the subject, laments the general character of the manifestations, and finds only one instance of an approach to satisfactory responses from the spirits he was willing to consult.

The view which Rev. Robert Collyer gave of the subject the other day is doubtless that adopted by the majority of people. Being solicited to "look up" the "spiritualistic phenomena," he replied in a curt note, saying that the pretended "revelations seem to tend to such tomfoolery in some cases, and in others reveal—if the accounts are true—such declension in the qualities of really noble souls when they have staid awhile in the life to come," that he did not care to have an interview with them. Yet it might be productive of good if many who are disgusted with the whole mummery would make a serious effort to expose the trickery which is evidently behind such seemingly inexplicable performances as those of the Eddy family in Vermont, and of mediums in many of our large cities. We are coolly informed by a few comparatively unknown individuals who have visited the Eddys that no explanation can be offered. These persons stand aghast before the spectres which flit to and fro on a darkened platform, and now and then their heated imaginations persuade them that they see shades resembling the forms which their relatives wore on earth. They give themselves blindly to the guidance of the managers of this ghostly entertainment. They sit where they are told, and listen reverentially, in darkness, and probably with much fear and trembling. Such timorous and easily gullible people will never discover the snare, if any there be, into which they have been led. There is also another class of people who take much delight in pronouncing the manifestations as beyond explanation. These are the pronounced enemies of Christianity, who take advantage of the occasion to sneer at all who adhere to its tenets, and who ridicule the orthodox idea of heaven, while they revel in a kind of Walpurgis festival conjured up from their own seething and disordered fancies. From these persons, and from the many idlers who go to be amused and awed in the hobgoblin company of the mediums, no sound evidence can be obtained.

But courageous and long-continued investigation will, we are sure, ruin the trade of the Eddy family, and of all such charlatans. The important point is already decided against the Eddys: they do not possess the power to give the materialized spirits which they summon any identity. One or two resolute skeptics, who have witnessed the exhibitions at the Eddy homestead near Rutland, in Vermont, admit that some of the members of the family have remarkable physical gifts—probably rare powers of magnetism—but that the materialization of which they make so much capital is a humbug, and that it will soon be exposed.

There seems to be great difficulty in trying scientific experiments while an exhibition is in progress, for the spirits, as if forewarned, refuse to "materialize" if they learn that skeptics are experimenting upon them. We are requested to believe that, at a recent séance, a spirit who is familiarly known in the circle as "Old Brown" announced to the audience that, when scientific experiments were to be tried, the spirits must be notified beforehand; which indicates a decided determination on "Old Brown's" part not to be caught napping. Other spirits, we are informed, testify that the medium's powers of materialization are exhausted by the action of scientific experiments, and that the presence of a few skeptics in the room sometimes keeps hundreds of spirits hovering in the air awaiting the return of the medium's influence ere they can cease to be airy nothings, and can take on earthly shape. The common test of a galvanic battery is said to have been tried upon some of the materialized spirits, although none of them would grasp the handles of the battery, but would only allow the positive and negative wires to be applied at once to the backs and palms of their hands, in which case the current which passed through did not seem to affect them. It is added that since the battery was introduced the spirits have become a little cautious, and that seekers after the truth are discouraged from appearing at the séances, by hints from the mediums that "they do not propose to be insulted." But let the skeptics persevere. They will yet find the clue to the delusion.

WEST POINT.

The Count De Paris, in his history of our civil war—one of the best histories of that great conflict, by the way, that has been produced on either side of the Atlantic—devotes a chapter to the Military Academy at West Point, and its influence on our army and generally on the country. It is creditable to the judgment of the people that no institution in the United States is so generally popular, and an object of so much pride, as that which has been the nursery of the officers of their army. Attacks have been made on it at different times by certain members of Congress, but they have never represented any popular feeling, and happily have not disturbed an institution so strongly intrenched in the regard of the country.

The academy itself has not moved with the stir and bustle around it, has never sought popular favor, never abated its rigid requirements to gain temporary applause, offered no new or royal roads to military knowledge, nor in any way departed from its long-established severity of discipline and almost ideal inflexibility of personal accountability. From the days of Thayer to those of Ruger, West Point has remained substantially the same. Its standard has gradually advanced with the advance of preparatory education around it—perhaps not fast enough in that respect—and the progress of the military art has brought with it changes in the forms and subjects of instruction. But, as the Count De Paris says, "the school has preserved from its foundation up to the time of which we speak its original statutes and regulations, and its pupils still wear the gray coat, with little braided lappels, which was adopted for the first cadets of the class of 1802." One visiting West Point, only a few miles away from the bustling Metropolis, finds himself in the centre of influences and surroundings as far removed from those he has left behind him as the religious repose and sanctity of a cathedral is from the riot and extravagance of a carnival. Here all is order and regulated responsibility. Every one in his place is entitled to respect and capable of enforcing it, and the courtesy and regard for his clearly-defined rights which he exacts he must as scrupulously give to his fellow. The great crime is that against honor—lying is a sin not more rigorously punished by the rules of the academy than by the self-respect and moral sense of the cadets themselves. At a recent court-martial of a cadet for giving a false answer to the officer of the day, the cadet was sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States;" and only his short period of service, and the manifest want of premeditation in the offense, secured him a mitigation of the sentence to confinement within the limits of the barracks and gymnasium. The proceedings of these courts are published, like others, by the War Department to the whole army, so that the youngster is early taught that he acts in the sight of the entire service.

Perhaps the highest service West Point does the country, not even exceeded by its training of soldiers merely, is its inculcation of a high sense of duty to the Government. To do the public service, every private affair must stand in abeyance. Every penny of the public money must be accounted for as if life and death depended on it. One may be prodigal with his own money (though that is frowned upon, and failure to make promised payment of debts is a military offense,) but the public money must realize its value, every cent of it. No one who has had relations with Army accounting officers trained at West Point can have failed to observe this scrupulous, and sometimes annoying, regard for the public interest. Even the suspicion that a prominent officer in the army had used the time of Government employes for other than strict Government service, recently subjected him to a court-martial. The offense charged would never have attracted notice in any other branch of the public service, except the Navy, for it would not have been regarded as an offense at all; but if it had been proved in the case of this officer it would have broken him, and ruined him for life. As it was, his mere failure to discover the commission of the offense by one of his subordinates was deemed deserving of a reprimand. It must always stand as a splendid monument to the honor of Gen. Meigs, and the training he received at West Point, that as Quartermaster General during the war, though hundreds of millions of dollars passed through his hands, or under his order, and his range of duties was never exceeded by that of any similar officer at any time in the history of armies, yet he came out of the conflict poor as he was when he went into it, and without so much as a suspicion or the shadow of a charge against his purity of conduct. So exact was his method, and so manifest his integrity, that even disappointed applicants for contracts—and they were many—never ventured to question his undeviating devotion to the interests of the Government.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of "Ernani" by Mr. Strakosch's artists, noticed when given for the first time this season, two or three weeks ago, was repeated at the Academy of Music last evening. Although Signor Del Puente's personation of *Carlo Quinto* is not a very original effort, it is one that produces an agreeable impression, for Signor Del Puente has a fine voice, which he uses with skill and, generally, with good taste, and is gifted with a handsome stage presence. We only wish he would study the art of gesture, for his répertoire is nearly as limited as was Signor Brignoli's, and, as the baritone is, luckily, more zealous than was the worthy tenor, the slenderness of his stock of motions is speedily apparent. The applause, yesterday, was bestowed at the usual points of Verdi's most saltatory opera, and the quintet and finale, "O sommo Carlo," had to be repeated. To-morrow, the last night but one of the season, "Lohengrin" will be produced, with Mlle. Albani as *Elsa*, Signor Carpi as *Lohengrin*, Signor Del Puente as *Telramondo*, Mr. G. P. Hall as *L'Araldo*, and Miss Cary as *Ortruda*.

MR. MILLS' CONCERT.

The concert tendered to Mr. S. B. Mills took place at Steinway Hall, last evening, and was grateful evidence of the regard in which the public hold that skilled performer and amiable gentleman. Mr. Mills lately met with a severe accident, and now that more than two months have gone by since its occurrence, he still has to be rolled to the piano in an easy-chair. That general sympathy is felt for him was shown by the presence of a large audience, by a most cordial greeting, and by a series of floral offerings which would have gladdened the heart of a new prima donna, even in prosperous times. After noting these facts, it is pleasant to be able to say that the excellences and graces of Mr. Mills' style as a pianist have not, seemingly, suffered from his long confinement. His touch is as firm, as crisp, and as fluent, his command of tone as perfect, and his reading as elegant, as ever. There are greater artists than Mr. Mills, but there are few in whom a mastery of technique and a sympathetic delivery are combined in nicer proportions, and none who address themselves to their work after more careful preparation, and in a more reverential spirit. These traits were once more clear yesterday, and had the wonted measure of appreciation. The programme commenced with the E flat trio by Beethoven, which was capitally played by Mr. Mills, Dr. Damrosch, and Mr. Bergner. Later on, Mr. Mills interpreted a *berceuse*, an *étude*, and a *tarentelle* by Chopin; in acknowledgment of an encore, "Des Abends," by Schumann; and, next, a "Rhapsodie Hongroise—No. 10—by Liszt, and somewhat less characteristic than the better known numbers of the series. With Mr. W. F. Mills, his brother, the *bénéficiaire* recited, as a finale to the concert, Chopin's "Rondo Brillant." The entertainment further included two performances on the cornet by Mr. Arbuckle, whose tone in adagio movements is exquisitely beautiful, and some singing by Mlle. Donadio and Signor Tagliapietra, who were afforded every provocation to slay their accompanist on the spot.

MR. PATTISON'S LECTURES ON MUSIC.

Mr. Pattison will this evening give the third of his lectures on music, with piano-forte illustrations, at De Garmo's rooms, in Fourteenth street. His subject will be "George Frederick Haendel."

MR. ROBERTS' READINGS.

The first of Mr. Roberts' readings will take place at Association Hall Thursday evening. Mr. Roberts is to read selections from the second act of "Othello," "The Bells," by Poe; "A Nocturnal Sketch," by Hood; "The Idiot Boy," by "Anon;" "The March to Moscow," by Southey; "Aux Italiens," by Owen Meredith; "Caldwell of Springfield," by Bret Harte; and "The Courtin'," by Lowell. Mr. S. B. Mills will contribute four piano pieces to the entertainment, which promises to be both interesting and edifying.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"Round the Clock" was produced at this establishment last evening, a large audience being present to enjoy the performance in spite of the storm. The piece has been placed upon the stage with considerable care, all the scenery and properties being new; and some novel effects, not introduced, we believe, in the piece as originally represented, being now part of it. Thus, to the second act, additional interest was lent by the appearance of Mr. Joe Coburn, of pugilistic fame, who came forward, smiled somewhat grimly but condescendingly at the spectators, and then proceeded to punch in a scientific manner the bullet head of "The Unknown." This portion of the entertainment was tumultuously applauded, and of course had to be repeated, much, apparently, to the disgust of "The Unknown." The cast last night included Messrs. Aldrich, Leffingwell, Connor, and Sheldon, the latter personating *Lawyer Gaddigott*, and Miss Belle Howitt, Miss Sackett, Miss Therese Wood, and Miss Nellie Sandford. The piece is announced for every evening during the week and at the matinées. On Thanksgiving Day there will be three performances, the first commencing at 11 A. M.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

The Winter season at Mr. Barnum's Hippodrome was auspiciously inaugurated last evening by the introduction into the programme of several new and decidedly attractive features. The most important of these, and the successor of the grand procession, "The Congress of Nations," as the first act on the programme, is a magnificent Oriental pageant entitled "A Fete at Pekin." To the gorgeousness of this parade of celestial pomp even the glowing language of the small bills—to which we are invariably referred by the Fosters for "further particulars"—fails to do justice; and, although not quite so varied in character as its predecessor, "the Congress of Nations," it undoubtedly surpasses it in the richness of the costumes and other paraphernalia. The events it illustrates are supposed to take place on the occasion of a reception by the Emperor Haamti in the year 1690. That august personage figures in the procession seated in a royal palanquin borne by Mandarins of an exalted rank, and followed by squadrons of Tartar cavalry; companies of the imperial soldiery; attractively-attired ladies of the court, in palanquins not a whit inferior in splendor to that occupied by his Majesty; Chusan officers; the chief servants; lantern bearers; warriors of the Yantse, and numerous other imperial office-holders. When the dazzling magnificence of this pageant is duly unfolded to the audience, and the marches and countermarches are concluded, the Emperor ascends a flag-bedecked throne, and there, surrounded by his court, witnesses more military evolutions, a characteristic Chinese ballet, and a clever tumbling and posturing performance by the numerous Jackley family and Kennebel brothers Satsuma and Little All Right, old Hippodrome favorites, also entertain the royal spectator by means of a wonderful balancing act. The somewhat unique "reception" of the Emperor is very abruptly brought to a close by the extraordinary doings of Ling Look, who, seated upon the "sacred car of Ho Hi," swallows with the utmost gusto large jets of living flame; and performs other feats impossible to ordinary mortals. Ling's fire-eating and fire-producing propensities eventually become too much for his Majesty and court, who are demoralized under their influence, and scamper off apparently terror-stricken, and, at all events, in a ludicrously undignified manner. The other new features of the Hippodrome performance comprise some additional contests in the programme of popular and exciting horse-races. These include an eight-horse chariot and a four-horse standing race. Among the old features which are retained, are several flat and hurdle races, and the act entitled "Twenty Minutes of Fun at Donnybrook Fair," which alone embraces a mélange of incidents sufficient for any ordinary show.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The San Francisco Minstrels are doing well at their new opera-house, and the clever trio—Messrs. Birch, Backus, and Wambold—who control the warblings and festivities of the troupe strive to render the same innocent and amusing. The ballad singing in the parlor scene is very fine, especially that of Messrs. Wambold and Rudolph, and in the olio the lively sallies of Mr. Birch and the funny caricatures of Mr. Backus elicit great laughter and applause. The terpsichorean and instrumental performances following are suitably supplemented by an extravagant comedietta, entitled "Trials," in which the entire company appear. Special mention is made by the San Francisco Minstrels of the fact that "A Great Society Drama by Six American Authors" is in course of preparation.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

Mr. Dan Bryant undoubtedly possesses the key to public favor and good fortune, for his opera-house in West Twenty-third street is attended nightly by large audiences of appreciative persons, whom he entertains with good music and mirth-provoking comicalities. The bill this week is exceptionally attractive. Its first part comprises ballad singing and the "Mulligan Guards;" the second is made up of laughable sketches and burlesques, which are vivaciously handled by Messrs. Hart, Reed, and Seymour. Mr. Bryant is a host in himself. He has only to wink at the spectators to convulse them with laughter. He knows his power, and we need scarcely add that he uses it. The ballad singing merits a word of commendation, especially that of Messrs. Kelly and Walz, who are well worth hearing.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER REGULATING RECRUITING —THE ARMY DOWN TO 25,000 MEN—PECULIARITIES OF DESERTION.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The following general order, regulating the recruiting service, has been issued from the War Department:

The army having been reduced to 25,000 men, as contemplated by the Appropriation act of June 16, 1874, recruiting will be resumed under restrictions as herein provided. The results of the operation of General Order No. 102, Oct. 10, 1873, for pardoning deserters who surrendered, have developed certain important facts. A very large proportion of the surrendered deserters were already deserters from one or more other branches of the military or naval service than the one in which their original service was due. There were several instances of repeated desertions and subsequent fraudulent enlistments by the same man. A large proportion were men of bad character, and many of them of broken down constitutions. Only about one-fourteenth of the whole number surrendering were an actual gain in numbers to the army. The rest have all been discharged or have again deserted. The fact is also developed that men have repeatedly been discharged on the expiration of their service with such characters as would enable them to enlist at another post where they were unknown, when their company commanders refused to re-enlist them. The army, under the late orders for its reduction, should be well purged of its worthless element; but it is to be expected that these men will seek to impose themselves again on some company when recruiting is recommenced. To avoid this, and also to put some check on the restlessness apparent among enlisted men in frequent applications for a transfer or discharge and in desertion, the following restrictions are imposed upon the recruiting service until further orders: There will be no enlistment made by company officers, or at posts, except that men may be re-enlisted or enlisted in their own companies or in some other company at the post where they are discharged. With this exception all enlistments for the army must be made by officers in the general recruiting service, unless special authority is given in any case by the Adjutant General of the army. The application in such a case must have evidence of the known good character of the soldiers recommended for enlistment. Officers on the general recruiting service must use every care in person, to avoid the enlistment of miners or bad men. The Board of Examination at recruiting depots must reject every man ascertained to have borne an unsatisfactory character on any previous enlistment. While precautions are thus taken for providing a good *personnel* for the army, it is enjoined upon commissioned officers to endeavor by a reasonable attention to the comfort of their men, and a strict regard to their just rights, to attach them to the military service. Especially are officers warned not to intrust too much authority to non-commissioned officers who may be tempted to a tyrannical exercise of power.

THE ARKANSAS SUPREME COURT.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 23.—The newly-elected members of the Supreme Court met to-day under the new Constitution. They drew lots for terms, as follows: Chief Justice English, six years; Associate Justice Walker, four years, and Associate Justice Harrison, four years.

THE MAILS.

We are indebted to the Purser of the Havana steam-ship Columbus for the prompt delivery, at this office, of our Cuban mail package.

CUBA.

A SERIES OF DISASTERS.

HEAVY RAINS—OUTBREAK AND SPREAD OF DISEASE—FLOODS AT MAYARI—A WHOLE TOWN SUBMERGED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874.

The rain-fall experienced in the island during the last month has been unusually severe. From Santiago de Cuba we learn that the change of temperature and the unwonted prolongation of the rainy season have been the cause of the appearance and spread of disease, especially of malignant fevers, which have already struck down a number of victims. Information was duly received in that city of the damages caused by the recent tempest and bad weather which prevailed the first part of the month. Bridges were swept away, plantations destroyed, telegraph poles blown down, roads and highways ruined, and worse than all, as the papers from that city complain, was the horrible condition to which the streets of the city were reduced. Great suffering among the poor, added to the increase of disease, are among the consequences of the recent rains. Other parts of the island have suffered as well, and letters received from Mayari speak of the present impossibility of planting corn and tobacco for the next crop, and of the difficulty of supplying with provisions the towns of the interior and the City of Holguin; of the interruption of the important military labors in defense of the zone of cultivation, and of the increase of disease and hospitals, all tending to make worse the sad condition of affairs in the department.

A TOWN SUBMERGED.

The letters referred to give further details of the calamity which took place on the 1st inst., in the shape of a great storm and inundation. On the 1st of November, after torrents of rain which lasted over twenty hours, the forts of the town fired several signals of distress, asking relief, which could not be furnished them on account of the overflow of the river. At about 9 o'clock at night the freshet invaded and completely flooded the principal part of the town situated on a plain about twelve yards above the river level, and so rapidly that almost instantly the houses were filled with water, and it was impossible to save anything, the inhabitants barely escaping with their lives. On the 4th the military commander of Mayari, seeing that they were all liable to die of hunger if relief could not be obtained, their provisions being very scarce, begged for some one of the inhabitants to attempt the dangerous task of reaching the bay of Nipe in a boat and procuring relief. A ship carpenter named Aztigarrayas volunteered, and alone in a frail boat descended fourteen miles of a river boiling with cross currents and filled with trunks of trees, lumber, and all sorts of obstacles, and succeeded in safely reaching the bay, where he found the gun-boat Activo, with which he communicated. He was taken on board by her commander and conducted to Gibara the next day. Here he delivered his dispatches from the commander of Mayari to the Mayor of Gibara, giving details of the catastrophe and imploring aid for the sufferers. As the Mayor of Gibara had no funds, he sent off a dispatch to the military commander of Holuing and the General commanding the Eastern Department, and also called together the merchants and influential citizens of Gibara and set before them the deplorable situation of the people of Mayari, who were without provisions enough to last them two days longer. A subscription of over $2,000 was immediately raised and at once expended in provisions. The gun-boat Activo was loaded with provisions and other necessaries, and at once started for Mayari in the midst of the heavy weather of the 5th. Relief from other places was also forwarded in a sloop and launches, with a large quantity of Government rations. Some forty houses of Mayari were completely demolished by the inundation. Although the danger was great, but one or two lives were lost. One lady saved herself from drowning by taking refuge in the pulpit of the church. Many families are plunged into the deepest misery by this calamity, and, to add to it, malignant fever has broken out among them. The Government is expected to supply further aid at once.

COLOMBIA.

ADMIRAL COLLINS AND THE PEOPLE OF PANAMA—EX-PRESIDENT COREOSO, OF GRANADA—HEAVY RAINS.

PANAMA, Nov. 14.—Since the sailing of the steam-ship City of Tokio, on the 11th inst., for New-York, nothing has been received here from the Central or South American Republics. The steamer due here yesterday (13th) from the South coast has not yet been heard from, and the passengers and mail for the United States are therefore likely to be detained on the isthmus for a week or ten days at least. The Legislative Assembly of the State of Panama is still in session.

The United States steamer Richmond, flag-ship of the South Pacific squadron, is still in port. She is under orders to sail on the 16th, or immediately after the arrival of the next New-York mail for Valparaiso. Admiral Collins has made the United States Navy exceedingly popular during his stay of three months in this port, and has done much toward establishing the most friendly relations between the people of Colombia and those of the United States. A fancy ball was given on board the Richmond on the 12th inst., and was attended by the high dignitaries and the *élite* of Panama. Some of the most prominent of our native citizens are getting up a complimentary address to Admiral Collins, to be presented to him previous to his departure.

H. B. M.'s flag-ship Repulse, Admiral Cochrane, sails hence to-day for Payta, Peru, thence to Honolulu.

Political affairs are quiet for the present, but doubtful for the future. Ex-President Gen. Buenaventura Coreoso is daily expected back from Costa Rica on his way to Bogota as Senator from this State. His presence on the isthmus bodes no good.

Gen. Espinosa, late commander of the State troops, and who attempted a revolution some weeks ago, has been sent on a mission to Bogota, or, in other words, quietly disposed of.

The rains at present are very heavy, but notwithstanding an unusually small amount of sickness is reported.

NEW-YORK'S "USELESS MOUTHS."

AN EARNEST PROTEST FROM COLORADO—ONLY PRODUCERS WANTED THERE.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Nov. 19.

While Colorado, in common with other divisions of the great West, ever holds out a welcoming hand to immigrants, the wholesale proposition recently promulgated, with acceptance, in New-York, of shipping the 70,000 people in that city who are said to be out of work, to this and contiguous States and Territories, expecting by that means to solve the problem of their support, cannot fail to strike some as alarmingly absurd. The greater part, without doubt, of the 70,000 persons now said to be threatened with starvation in the Empire City, are of a character the least fitted to cope with the hardships and difficulties of a Western life; and, supposing it were possible, which fortunately it is not, to transport those three score and ten thousand souls in balloons, or otherwise, "out West," their bones would whiten the prairies long before the Spring flowers blossomed.

The refuse of a great city is not the stuff out of which the pioneers of the Western country are made; and when the Charity Board officials of New-York dazzle the eyes of their starving stay-at-homes with rose-colored views of a land of promise, very nearly overflowing with milk and honey, beyond the Mississippi, they overlook the fact that the grasshoppers have drank of that milk and ate of that honey to such an extent the past Summer that large numbers of the owners of this Canaan are in a state of even greater destitution than their hungry brethren on Manhattan Island.

It is time that Eastern philanthropists and Eastern newspapers should divest themselves of the idea that a man who cannot earn his salt in the East can live on the fat of the land simply by following Horace Greeley's advice. Nowhere, probably, is the "struggle for existence" more deadly than here under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, and the weakest is bound to go to the wall, whether that wall is the side of a mining-shaft at Central or Georgetown, or a partition in a New-York tenement-house. Yet the doctrine is promulgated throughout the Eastern States, that however indolent or shiftless a man may be there, he is none the less sure of occupying, and, indeed, is perhaps all the more prepared to do so, any office of honor, trust, or profit he may aspire to in any part of the great West, and the proposition is no truer in one case than in the other.

Accordingly, multitudes of young men, to all intents and purposes drone-like and useless to themselves and others, come West thinking by merely so doing, and without lifting a hand to turn any honest penny that might come in their way, they can become so many Crœsuses in very nearly the twinkling of an eye. Those that do not starve to death go back in the course of time sadder and wiser men, but Easterners, with perverse blindness, continue to ignore these misses, and count only the hits of those who have made their calling and election sure by leaving the East for the East's good. Now we have enough of such as these former here already, and we don't want any more of them. We want producers and not consumers; capable men who will build up the country—not "useless mouths," who will only fill it up and eat up what it produces. Unless, then, New-York's starving thousands contain a fairer proportion of the former than it is probable they do, the wider berth they give the West the better for the West and for themselves; for all will admit that if you are going to starve, "Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home" to starve in with comfort.

THE INDIANS.

INTRUDING MINERS IN THE BLACK HILLS—THREATENED INDIAN ATTACK ON THEM.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the Secretary of War a copy of a communication received by him from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with a letter from Indian Agent H. W. Bingham, dated from the Cheyenne Agency, Dakota, Oct. 31. to the effect that about sixty white men, miners, are working in the Sioux Reservation in the Black Hills, and unless they are driven off by the Government the Indians will make war upon them. Secretary Delano, in view of this statement, requests the War Department to instruct the proper military authorities to remove any persons who may be found thus trespassing, in order that trouble with the Indians may be avoided.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF TAKING AN INDIAN CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a letter from Agent Saville, reporting that the Indians under his charge have at last submitted to have a census taken of their number. The count shows that there are belonging to the Red Cloud Agency 9,330 Ogallalla Sioux, and 3,000 Arapahoes and Cheyennes, besides some 900 Ogallallas who are off, by permission. hunting on the Republican River, and about 1,000 Minneconjous and other Northern Sioux, who ran away from the agency rather than be counted. All these Indians have for years resisted being enumerated, as they entertained a superstitious belief that if counted they would speedily lose some of their number, and they have now, with the exception noted, submitted to a census only under the moral suasion of hunger and bayonets, the agent having positively refused to give them rations on any other terms, and the presence of troops enabling him to maintain this position. Red Cloud's efforts in behalf of the policy of the Government have had the effect of reducing the number of his personal adherents from many thousands to barely 500. No trouble is anticipated from the Sioux who ran away.

LOUISIANA.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE SHERIFF OF ST. MARY'S PARISH.

FRANKLIN, La., Nov. 23.—An unsuccessful attempt was made Saturday night to murder Mr. Gordy, the Sheriff ot St. Mary's Parish. Gordy was called up out of bed, and fired at through the window. He is only slightly wounded.

COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUT. HODGSON—THE RETURNING BOARD—BODIES RECOVERED FROM THE EMPIRE WRECK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—A court martial has been ordered by Gen. Emory for the trial of Lieut. Hodgson upon charges preferred by Gen. Morrow, who was sent to investigate Hodgson's actions and conduct in North Louisiana. It is understood the court will convene at Vienna Dec. 1. Gen. De Trobriand will be President, and Capt. Luke O'Riely, of Gen. Emory's staff, Judge Advocate.

The Returning Board to-day completed the city returns, counting the protested boxes as they were. The argument of the Republican Committee stated in effect that the city election throughout was characterized by non-observance of certain formalities prescribed by law, and that their non-observance was a presumption of fraud. There were scarcely half a dozen polling places in the city where all the formalities of law were complied with. The returns from De Soto, Lafayette, and Grant Parishes have not yet been received by the Returning Board.

Four bodies were recovered from the Empire wreck to-day—Mrs. Isalie Martin, Rose St. John, the colored stewardess, an unknown white man, and an unknown colored man.

A NEW GRAND RAILROAD DEPOT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The *Times* of to-morrow will say that it has reliable information that a grand union passenger depot is to be built by the following roads centering in Chicago: Chicago and Alton, Chicago and North-western, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The depot will be commenced in the Spring. It will occupy the greater portion of the space between Van Buren and Madison streets, and Canal street and the river. The cost will be $2,000,000. The agreement has been signed by all the above-named roads.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 23.—The State Board of Canvassers have been in session all day canvassing the vote of the counties comprising the Second Congressional District, in which Hon. J. H. Platt, Republican, and John Goode, Conservative, were candidates, and from four counties of which amendatory returns had been received. The Board threw out the amended returns, and canvassed the original ones. The returns of Prince George County, owing to their not being properly certified by the Election Commissioners, were thrown out, thus giving Goode a majority in his district of 131. Goode will receive a certificate of election. Both parties are represented by counsel before the board.

INVESTIGATING PARTY DISLOYALTY.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The Special Committee of the Republican Ward and City Committee this evening investigated the charges of party disloyalty against S. S. Willson, Cyrus Flanders, Robert R. Wiley, Eugene Sullivan, and T. T. Sullivan, members of the committee. The allegations against them were that they voted for Banks, and not for Gooch, for Congress; for Studley for the Senate, and for Hopkins for the House. The evidence sustained the charges. The Investigating Committee will report to the full committee on Monday next.

THE GEORGIA CONGRESSMEN.

The Kennesaw Route *Gazette* is the name of a paper down in Georgia that publishes the following: "It is estimated that the combined weight of the entire nine members of Congress just elected in Georgia will not amount to 1,000 pounds avoirdupois. And it is further said by competent parties that the entire delegation as a whole, with one or two exceptions, is the scrawniest and hardest favored set of Congressmen that ever were elected from one State. But the beauty comes in where it is most needed, and where it will do most good, and that is the gross amount of brains belonging to this tea-party. There is Mr. Hartridge from the First, a good man, lots of sense, but rather ugly. Mr. Smith is a little better-looking than Hartridge, while Gen. Cook is passable only; he weighs pretty well. Col. Blount is a neat, dandy little fellow, and sharp as a briar. Harris is tolerably hard-featured and small. Candler, oh, my! He and Alec. Stephens put together wouldn't make a respectable shadow, and are both as ugly as a Digger Indian. McMillian has a Kuklux mould, and weighs about ninety pounds. Felton is a good-sized man, but will never die with beauty. Altogether, they are the ugliest and smartest set any State will have in Congress."

"EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS."

A LECTURE BY HON. CARL SCHURZ.

THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AND THE PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR "INCEPTIVE FACULTIES"—FEMALE EDUCATION—SALARIES OF TEACHERS—THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION—NECESSITY OF MARRIAGE.

Hon. Carl Schurz lectured last evening at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in connection with the Franklin Literary Institution. The subject of his discourse was "Educational Problems." The attendance was not, in point of numbers, at all in accord with the traditions of Plymouth Church, but the lecture was interesting and was received with manifest favor. Mr. Schurz expressed, in the first instance, a hope that his auditors had not been accustomed to look upon public lectures as a species of light amusement. He did not propose, he said, to indulge in any witticisms to make them laugh, but on the contrary to speak seriously of serious things, in quiet conversational language. In no country, he said, was the subject of education more frequently discussed than in the United States, and there was certainly no country in which it should be more thoroughly understood. On abstract questions of education most people were agreed, but when the question was asked as to what particular point education should be directed to, and by what particular methods it should be carried out, then the general agreement ceased, and it turned out that many had formed no opinion on the subject at all. In the discussion of the question, he wished to confine himself to a few points, but nevertheless he would have to say many things that were not new, but which would bear repetition and enforcement. In the outset he wished to state that in his opinion it was a question of the utmost consideration that education should be so directed as to teach not only the specific things which we ought to know, but how to work and how to live, and how to enjoy. They were frequently told that their ancestors learned very little—some elementary branches, such as reading and writing—and yet got along very well in the world. That was very true. But on the other hand, when the conclusion was drawn that in this century we could be equally wise with the same learning, then it was eminently false. The circumstances which surrounded men to-day were very different from those which surrounded their great-grandparents, and were now so immense and had such an influence on the activities of the world that no standard of comparison could be instituted. It was unquestionably necessary for men to know nowadays much more than their great-grandparents who moved in a similar sphere. That being so, they had to learn much more in the same short space, and so much the more important was it that their time should be well employed. They were apt to think that it was important to impart as great a quantity of specific knowledge as could be held without injury to the person receiving it. That, in his opinion, was not the main point, but, on the contrary, the main purpose should be to kindle an anxiety and desire to learn, and train the young mind in those methods that would assert themselves in subsequent self-education. In respect to this matter, he desired to mention some of his personal experiences. In his younger days he had gone through the higher courses of study. A great many of these things he had succeeded in storing up in his mind, but much of what he then learned was soon forgotten, and many of the things which he did not forget he had since discovered to be of no practical use. The question naturally arose, was the time occupied in those studies thrown away? To this he answered no, for if in acquiring the knowledge, which resulted from these studies, he received such training as led to a desire for further study and education, then the time was both usefully and profitably spent, and that training or discipline was more valuable than the specific items of knowledge which he might have acquired. They should not, however, understand him as saying that specific knowledge was of no value at all, but that the training and discipline of the mind ought to be the first aim of intellectual education. When it was stated that John Stuart Mill at the age of three years had been taught Greek, there was a disposition to marvel at the intellectual calibre of his mind. That his mind should be of unusually strong calibre there was every reason to assume, but there was scarcely so much ground for wonder that he should have acquired some knowledge of Greek at that age. It was not, in fact, one whit more difficult than for a German child to learn English sounds, or for an American child to learn the sounds of foreign languages. He had himself known a little girl of American parentage who had learned German in the family and English from her playmates. While yet a child she was taken to the Lake of Geneva, where she acquired a knowledge of French, and she spoke all three in her childlike way without the slightest confusion of utterance, and he believed that she could have added Greek in the same way without any difficulty. He mentioned this instance with the view of showing how inceptive to instruction the infant brain is.

TEACHING OF CHILDREN.

Children, he urged, ought to be taught how to see correctly, how to understand, and how to reproduce their thoughts in language. It was the first objective point in real intellectual education. The remarks which he was about to make on this subject were equally applicable to grown persons. He might be asked how any person having good eyes might not see correctly. He answered that it was not the eyes at all, but the perceptive faculty behind the eyes Suppose a dozen persons were asked to regard a tree and to describe afterward what they had seen, scarcely one would describe it accurately, and hardly two would be in accord. Perhaps he might mention, as a high development of this perceptive faculty the case of a lady who, passing another in the street, would take in at a glance the shape, color, and material of the dress which she might wear, and probably estimate very nearly its cost. The accurate reproduction in language expressing thought was, the lecturer said, a conclusive test of the soundness of the whole mental operation. It was impossible to lay too much stress on this point. It was a habit that ought to be cultivated from earliest youth and could be practiced on the simplest objects. The method was also exceedingly simple. A child's attention might, for instance, be directed to an object, and questions might then be asked concerning it. When the answers were inaccurate, corrections might be made, and the questions repeated until accurate answers were given. The same exercise might be gone through in the case of stories which might be told, and in this way the child would be stimulated with a desire to learn, and would become accustomed to reproduce the exact truth as it was presented. This was what he would call the first course in the early branch of teaching. It was in the main the most important course, for in it lay the basis for all others. The child would then pass into the hands of the teacher. In many schools it had been, and, he was sorry to say, was yet, the custom to teach apart from the elementary branches many things with big names. The method was to put a text-book into the hands of the pupils, and they were set down as the best scholars who repeated the answers set down in the book most fluently. He thought that such a system was specially intended for the development of human stupidity, for though it improved the memory, it did so at the expense of the understanding. What can be taught in school is necessarily very little. It is not very important that it should be much, but it is important that it should be so taught as to make subsequent self-education easy. That cannot be taught by merely practicing the memory. When can we say we are educated on any particular subject? Not certainly when we can repeat a mere methodical form of words having a reference to the matter. Take, for instance, the question, What is a cloud? Here is one pupil who has learned the answer from the text-book, and who sings out that answer with a measured cadence without missing a single syllable. But in a few days he has forgotten the first sentence of the answer, and then it will be found that he has forgotten the whole of it. There is another child who cannot remember a single word given in the answer to the question in the text book, but he can describe the vapors ascending into upper air and forming themselves into clouds there, and that child is much better educated than the other, though he may express his crude notions of a cloud in very imperfect language. A German poet, Goethe, gave a fair illustration of this vicious method of obliging a child to commit the answers to questions of this kind to memory. He describes a Knight who came home to his castle one evening, having been met by his little son, who was taught to repeat the history of the castle in a few well-chosen sentences, in which his own name, Gutz, occupied a prominent place. His teachers taught the child to commit those sentences to memory with the view of surprising the Knight upon his return at the great progress he was making in his education. After the child, however, had given him the history of the castle, he asked the boy who was Gutz. The child stared at him and could not answer, when the old Knight remarked, "There is a boy so highly educated that he has forgotten his own father." Not only, therefore, should pupils not be required to commit to memory certain answers to certain questions, but he should be regarded as the best scholar who can give the correctest, clearest, and most original information on the subject in his own language.

OBJECT OF EARLY INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION.

The object of early intellectual education is to make the mind active and receptive by the method of discrimination which will enable a man to use the talents of learning; in one word, to fit men and women for that subsequent self-education which is most important for the practical duties of life. You may ask, Does not this method require uncommon intelligence? He answered, No. The principles at the bottom are so simple as to require only ordinary intelligence. It only requires that the educators and parents should take an interest in it. The real difficulty is that so many parents deem their duty to their children fulfilled when they clothe them and keep them fed and make them well-behaved, leaving the rest to the tchool-teachers, many of whom were ill-suited to discharge the obligation. There were, it was true, thousandds and thousands of conscientious teachers in the land who fully realized the responsibilities of their duty. The former class ought to be got rid of, and this can be done only by encouraging the latter. The truth is, that the labor of teaching is, of all others, the most miserably paid, not only in this country, but in a great many others, and in others more than in this. It must be evident to every one that if teaching is to be well done it must be loved as a talent, as a life calling. Heroic self-sacrifice is a very noble thing in itself, but it is not a nourishment everybody likes to feed upon, for it is well known that nobody feeds upon it. He was glad to say that in the larger towns in this country great improvement had been made, and, before taking leave of this branch of the subject, he desired to say something about the education of female schools.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

The matter of female education had of late been discussed with heated vigor, especially since female schools produced so many able specimens of their own. We are told that girls must be so educated that they may be able to work their way through life independently, not only as teachers, but as physicians, lawyers, civil engineers, members of Congress, Presidents, and so on. That was one extreme. The other was, that a woman, in order to remain a good woman, must not know too much. As to the second of these opinions, he declared himself against it. Neither a woman nor a man could know too much. But as to the first of these extremes something more was to be said. It was certainly true that the education of girls should enable them to work their way honorably through life. Many more occupations should be open to them and a full measure of reward should be given to them, and in this respect our public institutions should grow more and more liberal. But, on the other hand, he thought that no system of education should stimulate the desire to work their way independently and alone. His opinion in this respect might appear old-fogyish, but he did not hesitate to declare that it was not well for woman to remain alone. [Applause.] He thought it was the calling for woman to get married, as it was in the order of things that man should feel himself destined to become a father and a husband. We should therefore condemn as equally absurd any system of education, any social order, calculated to induce young women to remain spinsters. Education should be directed to make men good husbands and good fathers, and to make women good wives and mothers. He would add that this end seemed to him vastly more important in the case of females than in the education of men, because they are to exercise so great a range of influence upon society and upon the rising generation. It might be asked, would he have women educated alone for the drudgery of the household? He would answer, by no means. He regarded woman as the soul of the family home; regarded the mother as the being who holds the leading strings in her hands, and who had the highest and most exalted duties to fulfill. And for the proper fulfillment of these duties the intellect and the mind should be prepared by proper culture.

AN OPINION ON "OUR GIRLS."

Our girls—he was perfectly aware it was considered more fashionable to say "young ladies," but he felt obliged to confess that he would far prefer the plain, sensible girl to a modern young lady of eighteen, and he would therefore continue to say that our girls was not only a more appropriate title, but also more complimentary. Our girls should know how to organize a home, and in the first place they should be inspired to have a home. He had to mention a practice which had become common in these times—he meant the practice of married couples living in boarding-houses or hotels. This was entirely wrong. He did not think it would be an exaggeration at all to say that a very large proportion of the troubles which arose in families was to be traced to a great extent to hotel and boarding-house life. [Applause.] And why, he would ask, was it that boarding was so frequently resorted to? In a great many cases it may be necessary to adopt this mode of living, but in a great many other cases it could be avoided. It was too often resorted to because so many young women did not know how to manage a home as it ought to be, and therefore avoided it. To make a home as it ought to be, it required no fixed income, but it did require that economy, that knowledge, which turns small things to advantage and all things to their proper use. It did require that taste for the absence of which no amount of wealth could compensate. It did require that temper and toning of mind and heart which impart an air of cheerfulness and elevates the moral tone of everything around them, and which does more to make children good and keep men good, and to hold society in order and to make people strong, patriotic, and prosperous than any other human agency As all were aware the untidy household seldom was a happy home. It was the source of many differences between the husband and wife. Education should, therefore, be directed to inculcate sound opinions of practical economy. It would be a disastrous mistake to educate girls with the view of making them more attractive than really serviceable to themselves or to others.

EXPENSIVENESS OF WOMAN'S DRESS.

Recently he heard an anecdote which was very striking. Two young gentlemen were looking at fashionable ladies promenading in front of a fashionable hotel. One of them asked the other why he did not get married. "You have money enough," said he, "to feed a wife." "Yes," replied the other, "but I have not money enough to clothe her." That language seemed vulgar, but it fairly expressed the views of a large number of men, and those feelings must continue so long as young ladies consider they must carry more value outside than inside. If they wanted to prove the truth of this they need only go to the club-house and there they would find gentlemen who look upon matrimony as too expensive for them, and who solemnly resign themselves to singleness upon this account. And he would say that when in a nation the number of marriages grow less, and the number of children declines in proportion to the number of marriages, the nation shows signs of impending decay. They all had heard of a Roman matron named Cornelia, who, when Roman ladies who were visiting her were conversing about the costliness of their jewels, asked her to show hers. That wise lady went and brought her two sons, and said, "These are my jewels." He feared there were many ladies in this country who could call in their jewels and say these are my children. And when the habits of female society become so luxurious that matrimony was dreaded, then indeed society was upon a wrong basis. He would therefore impress it that, in this respect, nothing was more important than the proper education of the female sex. They should be brought up in the knowledge of their own true duties of usefulness in society. Let them receive that training which will enable them to get a home and inspire them to love such a home, and then they will purify the social body from corruption. Woman is the centre of all social virtues. When the old Romans wanted to bestow the highest class of praise upon a Roman matron they said, "she sits at home spinning." In their estimation no praise could be higher than this, and our girls should be taught to deserve such praise as wives and mothers. Our girls should be well instructed in household economy. Nor should that instruction be confined to mere handiwork. There are many branches of scientific investigation which are peculiarly suited to them, such as, for instance, what kinds of exercise are beneficial to children, and the laws of digestion and nutrition. The mortality of children under five years of age in our large cities is simply horrible. But how many of these tender infants might have been saved if their mothers had only treated them in accordance with those laws of health which every body ought to know because everybody can know. The national disease of this country is dyspepsia. Although originally merely a disease of the digestive organs, it renders its victims morose and disagreeable to the last degree—for you know a good, thorough dyspeptic will make any home uncomfortable. And as dyspepsia comes from unwholesome food, it is impossible to say how large a portion of the laboring classes of our country might be kept in good health if only our wives were once thoroughly taught that soda biscuits and half-baked pies are most unfavorable to health. Yet soda biscuit and soggy pies are the staple of food with large classes of people. Then, too, many diseases arise from improper ventilation, diseases of the lungs for example. How many lives might be saved from premature decay if our wives and mothers had only learned that the human body cannot be healthy in over-heated, ill-ventilated rooms, and that thorough ventilation is as necessary in Summer as in Winter. He threw out these remarks merely as hints. The ruler of the household must appreciate these things, and to appreciate them must know something about them. The mere instinct of love in a mother is not sufficient. She must have knowledge also. Girls, therefore, like boys, must be taught to see, to hear, to learn, and to acquire those habits of mind which should enable them to fill up their daily lives, and not leave them mere blanks of inactivity.

BUSINESS EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATION.

Business qualities, too, are needed in a household. In the upper classes of society, he knew, it was reckoned unfashionable to do anything practical, except, indeed, to go shopping, and that, he thought, was about the most unpractical thing he knew of. They prided themselves on doing nothing. A lady of this country had once expressed to him her great surprise at having noticed, while on a visit to the wife of Prince Bismarck, that she went about her house with a bunch of keys at her waist, and personally superintendde the affairs of her own household. In Germany that bunch of keys is regarded as more ornamental than splendid diamonds. The diamonds merely prove that a lady has a rich husband. The keys prove that she has elevated herself above the rank of a drone in society. [Applause.] Perhaps the very spirit that makes them wear those bunches of keys is a strong attraction to their future husbands; for to any sensible man those keys would be a strong attraction. And if in our own society ladies would wear bunches of keys rather than costly diamonds, it would be greatly improved. [Applause.] At the beginning of the last century a lady educator of great experience said to the First Napoleon, who was visiting her institution, that any educational system is wrong which does not educate mothers. "Madam," said he, "there is in that remark wisdom of a whole science. What a nation wants is mothers." But at what age shall this education be begun? A lady once asked the same question of a celebrated teacher, and he asked her in reply, how old her child was. "Four years," she answered. "Then, Madam," said he, "you have lost four years already." And the remark was a true one, for in the first ten years of our lives, if not in the first five, more is learned than in any other period of corresponding length. And we learn it almost entirely from our mothers. While the father works, the mother teaches. She opens our eyes to see, and our minds to understand. The germs of good or evil she first plants into our souls. The home and the nursery are the first school, and the mother is its genius! What, then, should our girls learn to fit them for this position? They should learn the dignity of work. Our girls need a just understanding of the dignity of work. The greatest danger of woman in this country is the emptiness of her daily life. Some regular occupation is absolutely needed. In a seminary he had once visited there was a young lady who had become proficient in the higher mathematics. He supposed that the calculus would be of very little practical use to her in future life. But that young lady would look down with contempt on those whose lives had been passed in emptiness while she had been working. But rather than mathematics he would recommend as a pursuit music, or painting, or caring for the poor in hospitals. And a woman, after having thus disciplined her mind, can then discipline her children's minds. In one respect he did not wish to be misunderstood. A woman's education should not be wholly directed to the duties of married life, for he recognized the necessity that some women must live alone. But the most important, the most noble, the most efficient work a woman can do is in the family. A mother's education is at the basis of society.

WHERE OUR POLITICAL EVILS BEGIN.

We denounce the prevalent corruption in high places. But to apply the true remedy we must touch the seat of the disease, and these evils are not political in their growth. They are produced by that levity of thinking in our times which is calculated to obscure the distinction between right and wrong. These evils begin in the family, but they react upon society, and the only remedy which promises success is renovation of our domestic life. He repeated, woman was the centre of luxury, and she was also the centre of social virtues. And so it is of the most vital importance not only to the individual family but to the welfare of society that we should have wise mothers. He repeated, as woman understood and fulfilled her duty she would be the good or evil genius of society, and all her influence for good she can exercise upon the nation as well as upon her family. Her influence was not exactly the same as that of members of Congress, but it is more powerful than that of man ever has been or can be. [Applause.] The educator should also teach some light form of enjoyment. If we want to form a correct estimate of a man look at his pleasures. The pleasures which we naturally enjoy, or which education teaches us to enjoy are characteristic. There is in the soul an inexhaustible longing for relief from its severe occupations. This explains the great liking so many people have for intoxicating drink. They use it as a form of relaxation. They find relief from their daily toils in a stimulant which makes them forget their surroundings. There are those who desire to prevent this crime by prohibitory laws. But those who want liquor contrive to procure it in some way. We have had this experience in many of our States and cities. The true preventive course is to supply in some way the relaxation which you took away. If the Western crusaders had tried this, they would have achieved a far greater success. There are countries where the use of stimulants is far greater than here, but at the same time the evil results are much smaller. It is where the drinker is accompanied by his family who participate in his pleasures. The husband drinks, but at the same time he shrinks from appearing intoxicated before his family. And so the evil effects of the drink are counteracted by the other pleasures in which his family participate, and also by this restraint. If the use of strong drink is to be eradicated some form of popular amusement must be introduced to supply its loss; and if the temperance people, who had his hearty support, would only take the hint, they might accomplish great results. But one thing can be depended upon—you will always fail if you try to starve people into temperance. In such ways as came within the reach of the people generally, the lecturer recommended an appreciation of art as a source of pure enjoyment. An appreciation and encouragement of the beautiful in art demanded educational training, but by such training millions would be drawn within a charmed circle. This he said was especially the case in regard to music. The lyre of Orpheus still exercised its old sway over the human heart. Music could be translated into words, and every man carried in his own heart the dictionary which helped to its interpretation. From the harmony of musical sounds nobody could have any wrong, for only the words to which it was sometimes allied could give it any evil. Let the most lascivious of Offenbach's operas be stripped of the text, and although it might appear frivolous and trifling, it spoke nothing that was evil. Music was the voice of the unspeakable, the color of the invisible. It was a source of enjoyment, recreation, and pleasure, and he held that no city should be without public parks and gardens in which open air concerts would be provided. He suggested also that halls should be provided in the Winter in which musical entertainments might be given, averring, that in his opinion, the wealth of rich men would be much better expended than in the endowment of missionary societies for the conversion of the heathen in the South Sea Islands. The attractions of home-life he also relied on, as the nursery of domestic happiness which made good fathers, good brothers, and great nations. There is no one kind of recreation which consists in the cultivation of the beautiful but is very nearly related to it. In describing that modest home I said something of a collector of butterflies. Some philosopher said, happy the man who had a hobby. Of course by the word hobby he could not have meant that any man should pursue any subject in the extreme. But that man was infinitely more happy who could, after his ordinary occupations, devote his leisure to the pursuit of some branch of knowledge which called forth in him new freshness of soul and temper, than those millionaires who have to cast about them every day to find something new to occupy them. He was not only a happier, but he was also a better man. The catching and classifying of butterflies and bugs might seem somewhat of a useless profession, but very valuable discoveries had been made by men in the pursuit of some such habits. And such pursuits could scarcely fail to have a purifying and elevating influence; and among those who devote their leisure to such occupations they would scarcely ever find a really bad man. He did not go so far as to say that we could reform our criminals by teaching them to catch butterflies, but he would say that if many of them had cultivated a taste for some such innocent recreations they might have been kept from falling into those vices which brought them to the Penitentiary. The lecturer then referred to horticulture—the raising of flowers—as a pursuit which always tends to refinement in those who undertake. Experimental chemistry was also a useful as well as an entertaining pursuit. He knew of a royal house in Europe in which every prince was taught some branch of labor, such as carpentry, machine making, or some other trade. Those might seem very small occupations for a prince. But there were other countries whose heirs to the throne would be looked upon with much more confidence had they been watchmakers, instead of running after ballet-dancers. The speaker concluded by saying that he would have been particularly glad to have spoken upon moral education, but he could not attempt it then. His object had been to call attention to simple early education. The education of the female sex should include the teaching of how to keep homes pure and good, and educators should fit us for the enjoyment of those pleasures which make us less selfish. If he had succeeded in awakening among his hearers an appreciation of these facts, he felt the hour had not been spent in vain.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

C. B. Ives, the sculptor, is at the Westminster Hotel.

M. Bartholdi, French Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge O. A. Lochrane and Col. B. G. Lockett, of Georgia, are at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. Gore Jones, of the British Legation at Washington, and Lieut. George M. Wheeler, United States Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, of Lafayette College, and Ex-Gov. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman-elect Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.; Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau; Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and Gen. J. H. Ledlie, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SWEARING IN THE NEW MAYOR.

In the private room of the Judges of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Mayor-elect, William H. Wickham, was sworn into office by Judge Donohue, in the presence of Judges Brady, Van Brunt, and Barrett.

A RESALE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY ORDERED.

Before the annexation of a portion of Westchester to New-York, certain public school buildings in West Farms were mortgaged by the Trustees for $57,000. A foreclosure followed, and the property was sold for $17,000. After Westchester had been annexed, New-York City applied to open the default and come in as a defendant, but the application was denied. Yesterday morning, Mr. Killian, on behalf of the City Government, made a motion for a resale before Justice Pratt, in the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court. Judge Pratt granted a stay of ten days before the purchasers took possession, and ordered that on the City of New-York's tendering the amount of the mortgage and expenses to the plaintiff, and his refusing to return the property, a resale should be had.

INSURANCE IN CHICAGO.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE—THEY WILL PROCEED IMMEDIATELY TO BUSINESS.

From the Chicago Post, Nov. 20.

The committee appointed by the National Board of Underwriters to visit this city arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock to-day, and took up quarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel, which they will make their head-quarters during their stay. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Henry A. Oakley, New-York, President of the National Board; John W. Murray, Vice President of the German-American Insurance Company, New-York; Stephen Crowell, New-York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Board; L. J. Hendee, Hartford, Vice President of the National Board; Thomas H. Montgomery, New-York, General Agent of the National Board; E. W. Crowell, New-York, Manager of the Imperial, London; George F. Chase, Hartford, and William H. Ross, Manager of the Queen, London. All the gentlemen are here except Mr. Chase, who will arrive to-night or to-morrow morning. This committee was appointed by the National Board in acquiescence with an invitation from the Citizens' Association, soliciting the appointment of such a committee to visit Chicago and inspect the present condition of the city in the matter of protection against fire.

Mr. Oakley was called on to-day by a *Post and Mail* reporter. He stated that the committee had no plan of action whatever, and that the duration of their visit is indefinite. It is their intention to inspect the condition of the city, but how or where this will be done he could not tell. They will remain until their labors are concluded, and make a report to the National Board on their return to New-York. The committee will meet the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association at three o'clock this afternoon. The meeting will be an informal one, being mainly for the purposes of introduction. During the day the members of the committee have been kept busy receiving calls from the insurance men of the city.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF JUDGE EDMUNDS.

The Cairo (Ill.) *Bulletin* of Nov. 19 says: "Mrs. Mary Ann Webb, wife of Col. Henry L. Webb, and mother of Hon. H. Watson Webb, of this city, died at Makanda, Union County, yesterday, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. Mrs. Webb was a sister of Judge Edmunds, of New-York, and was born in Columbia County, in that State. Fifty-five years ago, before Alexander County was established, Col. Webb and his wife removed from New-York to America, in this State. Here they lived for many years, Mrs. Webb being respected by all who knew her and loved by the hundreds upon whom her kindness showered blessings. During forty years she was a constant member of a Christian church, and on her death-bed admonished her children and grand-children, who were gathered around her, to so live that they might meet her in heaven."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

The Ladd Patent Stiffened Gold Watch Cases have proved themselves in wear a superior and standard article. In the eight years they have been before the public they have steadily gained in popular confidence and esteem. Made of thick plates of gold and nickel composition, thoroughly welded together, and rolled to the requisite thickness, they are, while equally handsome, stronger and more durable than the finest solid gold cases of the same weight of metal, and at one-third or one-half the cost. With good movements, they make the cheapest, most elegant, and serviceable gold watches in market, and are to be had of respectable dealers in all parts of the country. Send for full descriptive circulars to the manufacturers, J. A. BROWN & CO., No. 11 Maiden lane, New-York.

An Extended Popularity.—Each year finds BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving coughs, colds, and throat diseases, the TROCHES have been proved reliable.

'Tis True What General Rumor Saith
That SOZODONT 's the thing for breath,
And hates foul mouth as life hates death.
'Tis SOZODONT for which we pant,
'Tis more, more SOZODONT we want,
Live without SOZODONT we can't.

Atkinson's White Rose,
55 cents a bottle.
W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av., New-York.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

A.—Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance.

A.—Ruptures and Physical Deformities successfully treated by DR. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st

Everdell's. Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards and Engraving and Printing, every description.

Fine Furs at popular prices; Seal-skin Furs a specialty; all goods as represented. Call before purchasing. BURKE, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Xtraordinary Cures of Coughs and Colds result from the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

For a First-class Dress or Business Hat go to the manufacturer, ESPENCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—BACK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., by Rev. Charles Strong, assisted by Rev. W. H. Benjamin, Lieut. EDWARD A. BENJAMIN, United States Army, to MARGARETTA, daughter of John P. Back, Esq., of Stratford.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, 1874, LIZZIE WYATT, wife of Rev. W. P. Abbott, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Washington Square M. E. Church, Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Wilkesbarre, Penn., for interment.

BEACH.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, 1874, at his residence, corner of 59th st. and Broadway, after a lingering illness, E. MILLS BEACH.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Saviour, East 25th st., near Madison av., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 10 A. M.

☞Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

BOOLE.—On the 23d inst., of consumption, DORA, daughter of Rev. W. H. and E. C. Boole.

The funeral will take place from Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, on Wednesday 25th inst., at 1 P. M.

CAROLIN.—On Sunday, Nov. 22 inst., DENIS, the only surviving son of the late Dines Carolin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 123 East 12th st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 9:30 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

GREGORY.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1874, JOSEPHINE A., youngest daughter of Dr. J. S. and Josephine A. Gregory, aged 7 years.

Funeral at the house of her parents on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 24, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

GLAZIER.—At Watertown, Conn., Nov. 22, THEODORE C. GLAZIER.

Funeral at Christ Church, Watertown, Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAVEN.—At New-London, Conn., Nov. 19, Mrs. ELIZABETH L. HAVEN, wife of Hon. Henry P. Haven, aged 57 years.

"There the weary are at rest."

HAZARD.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, JENNIE S., wife of Herbert Hazard and daughter of the late William Hunter, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her uncle, John J. Brown, No. 168 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers st. via Erie Railway at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

☞Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

KOUWENHOVEN.—At Astoria, Long Island City, on Saturday, Nov. 21, GEORGE KOUWENHOVEN, aged 81 years, 11 months, and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

LEVERICH.—On Monday, Nov. 23, Mrs. NANCY LEVERICH, widow of the late Deacon Leverich, of Newtown, Long Island, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 210 East 36th st., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LUGAR.—At Montclair, N. J., Nov. 21, FANNIE H., wife of George C. Lugar.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 102 East 58th st., New-York, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LELAND.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, AUGUSTUS LELAND aged 74.

Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, on Tuesday morning, at 9:30.

LATTIN.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 21, 1874, WILLIAM LATTIN, aged 73 years, 1 month, and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, at 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, Nov. 25, from his late residence, No. 175 Madison av.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN,
Monday, Nov. 23, 1874.

At a special meeting of the Directors of this bank held at the banking-house this day, the President announced the death of WILLIAM LATTIN, at the advanced age of 78 years.

The following preamble and resolutions were thereupon presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is with sorrowful hearts we learn of the death of our friend and associate, WILLIAM LATTIN, one of the incorporators of this bank, and for nearly twenty-three years a prominent and faithful Director, (having attended a meeting of this body on the day of his death;) and,

Whereas, We who knew the deceased so well in life should testify to his business integrity, his uprightness of character, and the disinterestedness of his friendship; therefore,

Resolved, That we convey to the bereaved widow and sorrowing family of the deceased our sympathy in this their hour of trial.

Resolved, That the Directors' room and chair, so recently vacated by the deceased, be draped in mourning for thirty days, in token of our esteem, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and published in the New-York *Herald* and NEW-YORK TIMES, and Brooklyn *Eagle* and Brooklyn *Daily Times*.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect this board, with such officers and employes as can be spared, attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

J. G. JENKINS, Cashier.

MORISON.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, THOMAS A. MORISON, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his son Thomas H. Morison, and his son-in-law Gardiner S. Hutchinson, are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 156 Montague st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—At his late residence, No. 74 Second place, Brooklyn, DONALD MURRAY, after a short illness.

Funeral services from St. Paul's Church, corner of Carroll and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

PARTRIDGE.—SOPHRONIA H., wife of Charles Partridge, on Monday, Nov. 23, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 2:30 o'clock, from No. 26 West 15th st.

STIVERS.—At Paterson, N. J., Nov. 23, ANNIE GRIFFEN, wife of James Stivers, aged 30 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHELDON.—At No. 39 West 128th st., Friday, Nov. 20, of Diphtheria, GEORGE CORNELL, aged 7 years; also, on Sunday, 22d inst., HENRY EDGAR BARTOW, aged 4 years, children of Dr. H. Laurence and Emma Bartow Sheldon.

Funeral services at Church of the Holy Trinity, 5th av., corner 125th st., Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood.

☞Hartford papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

NOVEMBER, 1874.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS.

APPEAL OF THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth st.

The Five Points House of Industry makes its annual appeal to the public for aid, and presents to its friends the following statement of its work during the past year:

Eleven hundred and eleven persons sheltered.

Four hundred thousand meals given.

One hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds of bread used.

More than five thousand articles of clothing furnished.

More than twelve hundred pairs of shoes given away.

An average of 375 children and adults daily at the tables, in addition to some sixty to seventy families supplied with bread, potatoes, coal, tea, sugar, and money.

Fourteen hundred meals given on Thanksgiving Day last year to any who chose to come.

We desire this year to follow our annual custom, and feed all the men, women, and children who may come.

Notwithstanding the misrepresentation made during the past year regarding the management of the institution, the Trustees feel that the record of the House since its incorporation in 1854, having helped to save from vice and crime during that period 25,800 children, who have been enrolled in its school, is a sufficient guarantee that the confidence so generously bestowed has not been misplaced.

The Trustees invite and urge the public at all times to visit and inspect the house.

The support of the house is almost entirely by voluntary contributions, and an urgent appeal for help is made.

Food, second-hand clothing, shoes, and money will be very gratefully received.

The safest mode of remittance is by check to the order of Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer.

On Thanksgiving Day most interesting services will be held in the chapel at 12 o'clock, and again at 2 o'clock. The children will sing, recite, perform calisthenic exercises, &c.

At 1 o'clock dinner will be served to the children in our spacious play-room, where visitors may see them at the tables.

At 2 o'clock, if sufficient means are furnished, the annual dinner for the outside poor will be served—an affecting sight.

All interested are cordially invited to enjoy the day with us.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS K. JESUP, President.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Secretary.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.
G. H. MORGAN, A. VAN RENSSELAER,
CHARLES ELY, MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER, D. LYDIG SUYDAM.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY!—BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER.—From the *United States Journal*, published at Philadelphia:

"The power of this water to cure some of the worst cases of diseases of the kidneys that are so prevalent at the present day is truly astonishing. From motives of humanity we cannot refrain from referring to this subject editorially, in the hope of directing the afflicted to a pleasant and certain remedy, if perseveringly used, for diabetes, Bright's disease, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, retention and incontinence of urine, stone in the bladder and kidneys, irritability of the mucous membrane, &c.

Many cases of permanent cures of diseases of the above class in Philadelphia might be given, but we have room for only one, and that is a very strong case. We learn from a personal interview with Mr. C. Pequignot, of this city, a gentleman of character and standing, and an importer of watches, (who was afflicted with Bright's disease of the kidneys,) that eminent physicians of Philadelphia and Europe told him that he must die, and one of them that he would not live over six weeks. And yet the Bethesda Water cured him!

In such multiplicity of evidence, and the successive cures constantly being performed before our very eyes, there is left no room for the slightest shadow of doubt or disbelief."

Depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.
A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 26, 1874, AT HOWARD MISSION,
No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York.
Doors open at 11 o'clock.

Opening exercises commence at 11:30. Interesting speakers to be present. Sweet singing by the Mission children.

Dinner served from 11 to 1 o'clock. All interested are invited to be present.

IN PRESS,
By
D. APPLETON & CO.,
THE VATICAN DECREES
IN THEIR BEARING ON
CIVIL ALLEGIANCE,
By the
Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1874, will close at this Office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 4 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 6 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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LIONS IN INDIANA.

A STORY OF TWO PROWLING BEASTS IN BENTON COUNTY—A HUNTING PARTY ON THE TRAIL.

Correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

ATTICA, Ind., Nov. 20, 1874.

For a radius of over a score of miles and a period of upward of three months Benton County (Ind.) residents have been not a little exercised by the appearance and predatory incursions of what are now christened a pair of lions. This county is largely the property of a few men, among whom are Mr. Templeton and Mr. Fowler, who have had towns built to perpetuate their names. The settlements in some sections are neither very large nor very numerous. About a year ago a peculiar animal was observed lurking in the cornfields and skulking in the woods in the central part of Benton County. It disappeared as mysteriously as it had come into view, and there were not a few who heard of the nameless creature ready to pronounce its existence a myth, and the occurrence an outgrowth of frightened wits. As far as can now be learned, there is no one who saw it from that date until within a period that can be measured by weeks. The presence of the peculiar "party" was noticed and noted perhaps a month before the intruder itself came into the field of vision. The trail of an unknown animal, measuring four or five inches in breadth, and unlike that ever before discovered hereabouts, was traced in September, and at first excited the curiosity of the farmers; then, when a mutilated calf, a sheep, or a hog was now and then found, this feeling merged speedily into anxiety. The foot-prints, easily distinguished on the yielding ground, daily became more numerous, the circle that limited them constantly widened, and there was a corresponding increase in the number and frequency of the ravages. It seemed from comparing notes and following up the track, that its stamping ground was between Sugar and Parish Groves, which are about a dozen miles apart. Early in September a grand hunt was organized, which, like the heroes in Daniel's dream, came to naught. The explorations of that month showed that there were two instead of one of these ferocious animals. By that time they had been "covered" simultaneously by several different persons at a distance of eight to ten miles from each other. Another effort to hunt down the depredators was undertaken, which also proved abortive.

The latest performance with which they are credited is the killing of a fine steer belonging to one of the wealthy land owners. The loss will reach several hundred dollars, for the breed was valued. As was the case with all the cattle they attacked, only the choicest slices of the flank were taken, and the poor beast, half killed by its assailant, left to die. The hide of this victim was secured as a trophy by a relic-hunter, and borne off to Lafayette, where it is at present on exhibition.

One man, who resides about a mile from here, over on the north side of the Wabash River, sends in his share to swell the list. He says that one September Sunday evening, about dusk, the then nondescript crossed his path. He was going along the wood on his way home when it suddenly issued out of the brush on one side, and, without any endeavor to harm, bounded over the highway a few yards off, and, leaping a fence on the other side, disappeared he hardly knows where or how, for he didn't wait to interview the four-footed alien. This would bring it miles beyond its previous circuits, and into a strip well adapted to protect it. It is affirmed that one of the creatures, though alone, has not hesitated to pounce upon a colt several years old. The opinion first entertained that they were nothing but large lynx, or, at the farthest, American lions, became less as each new encounter came to the public ear. There now remains no doubt as to their species, the most skeptical being ready to accept any theory. The most recent word I have brings it down to within a day. A short time before dark Tuesday evening, a party of men who were about two miles south of Earl Park saw the lion and his mate a short distance from them. A party of four bear-eaters from the "Star City" have gone to the scene, and declare they will not return without the pelts of the plunderers.

LAND GRABBING.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPRINGFIELD MAN IN MISSOURI TWICE SOLD WITHOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Nov. 21.

Mr. S. J. Willett, of this city, owns 320 acres of land, having, the major portion of it, a fine growth of pine timber, in Wayne County, Mo., having entered the land in 1859, secured a Government patent, and continuously since paid taxes on the property through a St. Louis agent. Recently he secured an agent residing somewhat nearer the property, who, upon going to look after the matters intrusted to his care, found, to his amazement, a person claiming the land as his own, and apparently having all the requisite papers to warrant his possession of it. This intelligence conveyed to Mr. Willett naturally astounded him, as he had never sold or in any manner conveyed the property. He went to the vicinity early this week and made a thorough investigation of the matter, by which it appeared that the land had been fraudulently sold in his name, and since twice changed hands, innocent parties, of course, becoming victims of the fraud. The land was first sold in January, 1872, for $1,400, to a man claiming to hail from Indianapolis, by a party representing himself as S. J. Willett, the owner of the land. The deed was signed "S. J. Willett" and "Ellen B. Willett," the latter supposed, doubtless, to be Mrs. Willett's name, but this is an error, Mrs. Willett's name being "Emma S." The signatures were not, however, very clever forgeries, and would probably be readily detected by one familiar with the handwritings of Mr. and Mrs. Willett. By the party to whom the land was thus fraudulently sold, it was subsequently conveyed for $2,400, and by the purchaser sold last August for $3,200 to the party whom Mr. Willett found in possession, and who had good reason to think, from the regularity of his papers, that he really owned the land, until Mr. Willett clearly showed to the contrary, and that no transfer had been made. Mr. Willett has already taken measures to recover the property, and its late innocent purchaser is taking measures to recover his money. Mr. Willett thinks the parties who first sold the property, and gave the deed by forgery of his name and that of his wife, must have obtained a copy of his patent at the Land Office in Washington. Much of the valuable pine timber upon the land had been taken, and it was partially the negotiations of the proprietors of a saw-mill in the vicinity with the supposed owner of the land, for a further supply of timber, that led to the investigation. Mr. Willett also learned that an impression obtained in the vicinity that other property there, owned by non-residents had been transferred in a similar fraudulent manner.

A HUNDRED EXTINCT VOLCANOES.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* gives the following in an account of a recent meeting of the Academy of Science of that city: "Dr. Harkness spoke of discoveries made by himself in parts of Plumas and Lassen Counties little known hitherto. A tract of country containing about 8,000 square miles he described not only as volcanic, but showing traces of recent volcanic action, and having within its limits 100 extinct volcanoes. A large crater on the dividing line of the two counties had dammed up the lake, giving it a new outlet, and spreading its waters over an area of three square miles. The volcanic cone is higher than Vesuvius. Ashes and scoriæ are scattered all down its sides. In different parts of the lake are stumps of trees, some of them forty-five feet in height, and showing above the surface. Some of them, standing in the lava, are only partially burned through, indicating that the matter ejected from the volcano was not all in a melted state. In other places occur round cavities, which were sounded by Dr. Harkness and his party, and stumps found at the bottom. Higher up, the trees, though untouched by the lava, were burned by the heat. The growth of a portion of the trees since the eruption shows about twenty-five annular rings. The lava from the volcano covers about 100 square miles. An old resident of Red Bluff, who was in the neighborhood in 1853, told the doctor that he saw a bright sheet of flame rising from the mountain, which continued during his entire stay. Shaved Head, an old Indian of the Mill Creek tribe, says that in his youth the region was alive with volcanoes in active operation."

RAIL-CAR EQUIPMENTS.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois has sent out a circular to all the operating railroads in that State, calling attention to the fact that the laws require every railroad corporation to furnish each car used for the transportation of passengers with one woodman's ax, one hand-saw, one sledge hammer, and two leather buckets; said articles to be kept in good repair, ready for instant use, and in some convenient place in such car, easy of access in case of collision or other accident. The circular says: "If your company has not already complied with the provisions of this law, we trust the subject will receive your immediate attention, so that no occasion may be had for a resort to the courts to enforce the penalties therein prescribed."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week opened with fair attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Monday, Nov. 23,) and quite a number of sales were effected as will be seen from the following report of the proceedings:

Lespinasse & Freedman, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, sold three lots on Eleventh avenue, viz.: one lot, 25.2 by 86.7 by 25.9 by 81.3, south-west corner of Ninety-sixth street, $5,250; one lot, adjoining, 25.2 by 81.3 by 25.8 by 76, $3,500; and one lot 100.8, south of Ninety-sixth street, 25.2 65.5 by 25.5 by 61.8, $2,975. The three lots were purchased by D. M. Clarkson. The same lots sold two years ago for $7,750, 5,000, and $4,250 respectively.

Samuel A. Steele, under similar court order, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 106, on Willis avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $1,600 to John T. Hunt.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., by order of executors to close estate of Abijah Mason, Jr., deceased, sold in one parcel thirty-three lots, located at Red Hook, Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, and situate respectively on Partition, Van Dyke, Dwight, and Otsego streets, for $10,000. The property was brought by Daniel Chauncey, President of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.

The sale by D. M. Seaman of the Metropolitan Theatre lease, was adjourned to the 30th inst., and the sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White of the house and lot No. 108 West Forty-seventh street was postponed indefinitely.

Duggin & Crossman sold yesterday at private contract the four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 27 by 100, No. 9 East Forty-fourth street, for $69,000, to Mr. B. Blakeman.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last named held at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of four lots together, forming a plot in size 99.11 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second street. Also, similar sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of ten lots together, in size 200 by 125, on Jerome avenue, north-east corner of James street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the following improved City property: one four-story brick store, with lot 24.6 by 76, (rear 26.5 feet,) No. 152 South street, about 30 feet from Peck slip; one two-story attic and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 51 Henry street, about 200 feet from Market street, and one two-story and attic brick house, with lot 23.9 by 85, No. 72 Market street, about 100 feet from Cherry street. The front of this last-named lot for 60 feet back is a leasehold, and the remaining 25 feet a fee.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the premises, No. 54 Greenwich street, and No. 55 Washington street, comprising a lot 27.10 by 164.10 by 28.2 by 166.2, running through from street to street, 133.3 feet north of Morris street, with buildings thereon; also, the house, with lot 28.3 by 96.1, No. 59 Greenwich street, adjoining above. Also, similar sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Fifth street, north side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 74, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 36 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 97.6 by 25.2 by 94.4, with improvements, on West Fifty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 93.11, No. 23 Eighth street, (Clinton place,) north side, 240.10 feet east of University place.

By J. M. Gibson, in Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 1 o'clock, administrator's sale, to close estate of Thomas Spencer, deceased, of eight houses and lots, situate respectively on Newark, Palisade, Magnolia, and Summit avenues, Jersey City; also, a plot of land 101.8 by 210.6, on corner of Avenue B and Fourth street, Bayonne City, N. J.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 21, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the Department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Manhattan street, north-west corner of Twelfth avenue, four brick stores and second-class dwellings, each three stories, 20 by 47 by 14.6; H. M. Coates, owner.

West Thirty-eighth street, No. 138, one brick workshop, two stories, 21 by 50; Vreeland, owner.

West Fifty-third street, No. 451, one brick office and second-class dwelling, two stories, 25 by 32; Henry Merten, owner.

Avenue B, east side, 45 feet 9 inches north of Fifteenth street, two brick stores and tenements, five stories, 25 by 21 by 62; F. Schuch, owner.

East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 150 feet west of Avenue A, six brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 18 by 50; B. Kavanagh, owner.

East Eighty-seventh street, south side, 175 feet west of Avenue A, five brown-stone first-class dwellings, each three stories, 189 by 48; B. Kavanagh, owner.

East Eighty-seventh street, south side, 92 feet west of Avenue B, six brown-stone first-class dwellings, each three stories, 18.3 by 44; B. Kavanagh, owner.

Essex street, No. 142 (rear), one brick stable, two stories, 22 by 12.6; George Pfeiffer, owner.

East Seventy-sixth street, north-west corner of Avenue A, four brick tenements, each four stories, 25 by 55; McDonald & Nunan, owners.

East One Hundred and Thirtieth street, No. 53, one brick stable, one story, 18 by 34; Mr. Burrell, owner.

West Thirty-fifth street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh avenue, one brick workshop, one story, 25 by 50; W. Brown, owner.

West Fifty-fourth street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth avenue, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 50; James Scott, owner.

Broadway, west side, 225 feet south of Jefferson street, Morrisania, one brick store and second-class dwelling; John Hood, owner.

Total estimated cost of the thirty-four buildings above enumerated, $262,050.

Unsafe Buildings.

East Houston street, No. 255, unsafe first tier beams and girder thereunder; John Ritter, owner.

Bowery, No. 355, (rear,) unsafe north wall; Lorillard estate, owners.

New-Bowery, No. 45, unsafe rear piazza, timbers, and stairs, and unsafe chimneys; J. S. Altridge, owner.

Eighth avenue, No. 183, front chimney cut away at first story, left unsupported and unsafe; C. R. Sterling, owner.

Leonard street, (rear,) No. 151, dangerously unsafe front stoop; Sherlock estate, owner.

Sixth avenue, No. 69, unsafe front cornice and leader; Henry L. Hoguet, owner.

West Twenty-second street, No. 356, dangerously unsafe front basement steps; R. W. Townsend, agent.

Avenue B, No. 223, unsafe girder under floor beams; F. J. Amrhein, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys.

Catherine street, No. 41; E. H. Carpenter, agent.
Wall street, No. 12; John Kean, owner.
Cherry street, No. 64; W. & E. A. Cruikshank, agents.
Hamilton street, No. 30; Mr. Powers, owner.
Grand street, No. 585; Philips & Cohen, owners.
Grand street, No. 583; Philips & Cohen, owners.
Grand street, No. 581; Philips & Cohen, owners.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, NOV. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By Lespinasse & Friedman.

1 lot, 11th av., s. w. corner of 96th st., 25.2x86.7x25.9x81.3	$5,250
1 lot, 11th av., w. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 96th st., 25.2x81.3x25.8x76	3,500
1 lot, 11th av., w. s., 100.8 ft. s. of 96th st., 25.2x65.5x25.5x61.8	2,975

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 lot, Willis av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 145th st., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, 25x106	$1,600

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

33 lots, situate respectively on Partition, Van Dyke, Dwight, and Otsego sts., Red Hook, Twelfth Ward, sold in one parcel	$10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

Bleecker st., No. 111, n. s., 25x100; Solomon E. Japha to Solomon S. Japha, ½ part	$14,600
Carmine st., Nos. 38 and 40, s. s., 190.1 ft. w. of Bleecker st., 34.10x70; Downing st., No. 17, n. s., 200.3 ft. w. of Bleecker st., 24.8x79.10, foreclosure; Edward D. Gale to Jacob Wilson	17,800
Chatham st., w. s., 215.5 ft. s. of Pearl st., 56.6x111.5, ½ part; S. S. Japha to S. E. Japha	29,250
College place, n. w. corner of Park place, 15x130; J. Trenor to Harriet W., wife of W. W. Armstrong	1,000
Elton st., n. s., lot No. 365, map of Melrose, South, 25x114.8; G. Henning to Moritz Uhl	700
Extra place or st., Nos. 2 and 4, e. s., 58.8 ft. n. of 1st st., 25x58; J. and J. and E. and J. Keyser and Althea Schmid, widow, and Mary Bingham and Hester, wife of and Daniel Bates, Ann K. Fisher and Elizabeth F., wife of and Charles T. Pegg, and Agnes M. Maynard and Elmina M., wife of and Edward W. Crane, to George F. Johnson, 31-33 parts	7,985
Same property; Althea Schmid, Guardian, to George F. Johnson, infant's share	515
Houston st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Mangin st., 20x75; J. London to Newman Cowen	5,000
Prince st., n. w. corner Mulberry st., 25x80, foreclosure; E. S. Dakin to W. J. Davison	4,000
Prospect place, w. s., 83.9 ft. s. of 43d st., 16.8x54, foreclosure; J. C. Bushnell to W. L. Cutting, Executor	50
Washington st., e. s., 10.11 ft. s. of Dey st., 25.2x88.4; Charles M. Shipman and Albert E. Schoch to Charles L. Chovey, ½ part	nom.
Same property; C. L. Chovey to C. W. Shipman, ¼ part	nom.
Same property; C. L. Chovey to A. E. Schoch, ¼ part	nom.
54th st., n. s., 222 ft. w. of 1st av., 22x100.5; Mary Collins to John G. Cary	16,000
57th st., n. s., 241.8 ft. e. of 10th av., 16.8x100.5; J. Woods to Mary, wife of W. Midgeley	17,000
79th st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x102.2, foreclosure; A. H. Wallis, Referee, to F. J. Hotop	17,500
105th st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; R. Buchan, or R. Buchanan, to Robert Bunting	2,600
112th st., n. s., 136.3 ft. e. of 4th av., wid. 18.9x100.11; John Hagan to Margaret A., wife of Joseph Riley	7,000
112th st., n. s., 153.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 16x99.11; Oscar Kempf to E. August Heresheimer	9,500
Av. A, e. s., 275 ft. s. of Cliff st., 25x100, Morrisania; Ann, wife of P. Garvin, to Catharine, wife of Ferdinand Eyppert	700
Av. B, w. s., 300 ft. s. of Cliff st., 25x100, Morrisania; Catharine, wife of F. Eyppert, to Ann and Patrick Garvin	1,000
Belmont av., s. e. s., lot No. 7, map of East Tremont, 80.2x151.8; F. Grote to F. Burke	400
Opdyke av., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d st., 25x100; W. Burnard to J. Bogardus, Jr.	275
Summit av., n. s., 489.3 ft. w. of William's Bridge road, 50x100, Twenty-fourth Ward; George Opdyke to Mary Schweickert	540
Tinton av., s. e. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Pontiac st., 25x105, East Morrisania; John Clarke to Elizabeth F. Parker	800
2d av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 57th st., 20x60; T. Laughran to G. and A. Zimmer	14,500
3d av., n. w. corner of 59th st., 40.5x46; 59th st., n. s., 46 ft. w. of 3d av., 13.11x42.11, one plot; Dennis Burke to Philip Gompaecht	40,000
3d av., w. s., 60.3 ft. s. of 88th st., 19.9x78; Catharine E. Rennert, Executrix, &c., of John C. Rennert, to Martin Ungrich, Trustee	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Maiden lane, No. 23, 5 years, per year	$3,500
44th st., n. s., 162.6 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100, 20 years, per year, from 1872; John J. Astor to James Henderson and James Blackhurst	450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWO STORES AND DWELLINGS ON LEASED ground, Nos. 981 and 985 8th av., for sale, $4,000 each; also, two new four-story dwellings, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, $19,000 each, or will be rented $150 per month; also, an elegant four-story dwelling, newly frescoed, No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000. WILLIAM BEDELL, builder and owner, No. 935 8th av.

NO. 51 WEST 42D ST., (RESERVOIR PARK.)—Elegant medium size high-stoop stone dwelling, with stable in rear, for sale at a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

HAVE YOUR WORN-OUT ROOFS COATED with PLASTIC-SLATE; it will renew them. No. 79 Maiden lane.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS ON ALL THE LEADING AVENUES AND BOULEVARDS, also handsome building sites on Washington Heights, in plots to suit buyers, for sale at low prices, by LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE AT Tarrytown, or to let, furnished, with immediate possession, situated on the corner of Washington and Chesnut sts.; contains parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, cellar, and five bedrooms; gas, water, heater, range, grates, &c., all in good order; walls and ceilings painted in oil and nicely frescoed; grounds 125x85; fruit, vines and shrubbery in abundance; stable for two horses, with water and room for man. Price, $10,000; easy terms. Rent $100 per month, or less to the 1st of May.

Apply on the premises, or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Building plots in the Summer village of "Mountainside" can be had for $10 each. See maps at office of J. T. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished and frescoed, the medium-size house No. 114 East 45th st., never before rented. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES WANTED IN exchange for valuable real estate. Address WILLIAM COLE, No. 236 East 80th st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
STEINWAY & SONS'
PARLOR GRAND PIANO.
ELEGANT
WINDOW DAMASK AND LACE CURTAINS.
FINE MARBLE STATUARY AND BRONZES.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25,
at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence,
NO. 15 EAST 38TH ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs.

The house will be open for inspection Tuesday the 24th inst.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT DUNKELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order of this court, made and entered herein on the 31st day of October, 1874, I will sell at Public Auction, by S. Dingee, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, as uncollectable assets, the following claims, being debts due the estate of said bankrupt from the persons named respectively: John P. Lloyd, sixty-three dollars ($63;) Herman Elstroth, thirty-seven 45-100 dollars ($37 45;) T. C. Hobden, fifty-five dollars ($55;) New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, five hundred and forty-eight 45-100 dollars ($548 45;) James Harriott, thirty-seven 32-100 dollars ($37 32;) T. C. Clark, twenty-three 20-100 dollars ($23 20;) N. B. Carpenter, or A. B. Carpenter, one hundred and twenty-four 17-100 dollars ($124 17;) J. L. Smith, one hundred and fifty-six 7-100 dollars (156 07;) J. Arnold, one hundred and nine 42-100 dollars ($109 47;) Lemuel Parks, ninety-three dollars, ($93;) Mrs. McGlashen, twenty-one dollars ($21;) C. B. Orris, thirty-eight 88-100 dollars ($38 88.)—Dated New-York, Nov. 17, 1874. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

SUPREME COURT.—THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against ALFRED P. EDGERTON.—In pursuance of a decree made and entered in the above entitled action on the 16th day of November, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee in said decree named, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, one hundred and ten shares of the capital stock of the Fort Wayne Gas-light Company.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1874.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall st.

OLD ROOFS MADE GOOD AS NEW AND warranted. PLASTIC-SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, No. 79 Maiden lane.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL SELL AT public auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1874, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

For account of whom it may concern, fifty shares Straitsville Great Vein Coal and Iron Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—John H. Wilson, auctioneer.—Sales-room No. 103 Chambers st.—Will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1874, at 10 A. M., at No. 317 West 15th st., the celebrated "DRAG" belonging to the estate of H. T. Helmbold. By order of the Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1875, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board during said year, will be received at this office until the 30th day of November inst., at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained, as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

THREE PAVILIONS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 2, 1874, for Three Pavilions on Blackwell's Island.

For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COFFEE, RYE, BLANKETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 28, 1874, for Coffee, Rye, Blankets.

For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CARTS AND CART HARNESS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 3, 1874, for thirty Carts and thirty sets Cart Harness.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STRAW, TOBACCO, MEAL, RICE.—PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 2, for above. See *City Record*.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXTENSIVE stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 16th st., near 3d av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co., BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting at the office of the Company, No. 20 Broad st., New-York, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee of Bondholders appointed at the last meeting. RICHARD L. ASHHURST, Chairman of Joint Committee.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and other defaulted Railroad Bonds bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—For sale, choice 7, 8, and 10 per cent., &c., &c., Municipal Bonds, paying 10 to 12 per cent., at a large reduction below par.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTY DIRECTORS and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1874, the poll being open from 12 to 1 o'clock. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK,
NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
10th av., 53d and 54th sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1874.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1874, of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner of Exchange place and William st., New-York City. L. T. GRIFFITHS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
No. 15 NASSAU ST., Nov. 17, 1874.

THE REMAINING TWENTY PER CENT. due depositors will be paid on and after 20th inst. by ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS FOR City or country, (at very low wages,) to suit all families and others wanting reliable cooks, house-work girls, and all other kinds of help; ready to go any distance and promptly sent by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AMANUENSIS.—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement would like a position as amanuensis or reader to an invalid or any party requiring her services. Address Reader, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

AT 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. HARDMAN—Select servants, Protestants, French, German, Scotch, English, Irish, colored, Swedish. Lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and plain sewing; three years' City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 57th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and laundress; willing and obliging; six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 226 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and nurse; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing, with good City reference. Address No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT girl, speaking both French and German, as chamber-maid, or to assist with children or sewing. Apply before 1 o'clock at No. 1,267 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—By an honest, faithful, and trustworthy girl. Apply at present employer's, No. 572 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an English Protestant girl; City or country; wages no object; good reference. Address H. M., 692 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress; two years' City reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st., in the rear.

PLASTIC-SLATE WILL MAKE ANYTHING fire-proof and water-proof. Acids do not affect it. No. 76 Maiden lane.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A well-experienced young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SPLENDID ENGLISH COOK, UNDERstanding all kinds of fine cooking, English, French, and Spanish; can get up a dinner in the best style; is willing to take care of her kitchen; has the best of testimonials; wages from $25 to $30; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; expert in all kinds of cooking, German, French, and English; is orderly, agreeable, and very obliging; can get up a dinner for company; has the best of testimonials; lady to be seen. Call or address at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, PROTESTANT, GERMAN, in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business; Jews don't need to inquire. Call at No. 204 East 47th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL GO OUT by the day or week; or go out washing or cleaning by the day. Apply at No. 219 East 37th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L. I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leincke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch't	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Lenz	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldenstede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1872.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.

CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	34 25				December 31, 1872.
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	161 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872.
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Philippi Le Morgne	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New-York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mesrky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				June 14, 1873.
Albin Meroz	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873, William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873, Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873, Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873, Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873, John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873, Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873, Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total	$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873,
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public.
City and County of New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-class cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Low's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker street.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; UNDERstands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, and game, poultry, and all kinds of gravies, and is a good baker; has eight years' reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 66 Carmine st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is neat and tidy; has several years' reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, STRONG SCOTCH WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron; makes best bread, and is a good shirt ironer; City or country; has best reference; a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO DO cooking, or cook, wash, and iron; City or country; country preferred. Call at No. 269 Mulberry st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Can be seen at No. 8 West 36th st.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, who can do plain cooking, and can wash and iron well; is also willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity, at moderate wages, in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO knows how to do house-work well; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages not so much an object as a home; City or country; strong and willing to work; good references. Call at Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a small private family to do the work between them; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 47th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY THREE NICE, RESPECTABLE young German girls to do general house-work, washing and ironing, and cooking. Call at No. 19 East 4th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE, RESPECTABLE girl to do house-work for a small quiet family. Call at No. 49 West 27th st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; speaks French and German fluently; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from the best of families in the City. Can be seen at No. 504 East 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR WAITress; fully competent in either; good City reference. Call or address A. M. for two days at No. 109 West 18th st., private stable.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swiss girl for growing children; can speak French, German, and English; is a good seamstress; can do all kinds of needle-work; dresses hair very nicely; is highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, who is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at her last employer's, 615 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman, who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; has lived in best families in this City; wages moderate in a good home; no objection to help with chamber-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 220 6th av., between 14th and 15th sts., in fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS wishes a few more families sewing; would go out by the day or take work at her own house; understands dress-making and all kinds of sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at 108 West 39th st.; ring third bell on the left hand side.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, or would be willing to wait on a lady. Call from 10 to 4 at No. 144 Madison av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WASHING.—MISS GRAHAM WISHES TO TAKE in families' or gents' washing and ironing at her rooms; will be very reasonable; has a clean and neat place; has the best City reference. Call at No. 368 West 52d st.

WASHING.—A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires the washing of a few gentlemen or family washing; is a first-class laundress. Call or address No. 124 West 49th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, Protestant, honest, trustworthy, and competent, as first-class waitress in a private family, or first-class private boarding-house; best City reference. Call or address corner 23d st. and 7th av., over drug store; ring third bell.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as waitress or chamber-maid, or to do both, in a private family; is a competent waitress and thorough chamber-maid, and not afraid of work; first-class reference. Call on or address M. P., No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Scotch Protestant girl who understands her duties in every branch; is an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, preparing salads, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads perfectly; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; over four years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 108 West 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT AS first-class waitress; fully understands her duties; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 3 East 34th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman in City or country; reliable, trustworthy young man; safe, experienced City driver; first-class groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening, care furnace, can milk, and will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address Livingston, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man, who can care and drive horses, care cattle; is a good milker, and can do gardening, and make himself useful; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks; thirteen years' best City reference. Call or address W. W., No. 213 West 40th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; no objection to the country; understands gardening; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; a Protestant single man; an excellent City driver; sober and obliging; best of reference from last employer. Address J. G., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO HAS ten years' reference from his former, and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call at No. 114 West 50th st., for two days.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN.—HOUSE-work, &c.—By an American man and wife, aged twenty-two years, no children; both sober and industrious, and willing to work at moderate wages; man can do all parts of farm-work, care, and drive horses, milk, &c.; wife can cook, wash, and iron, and other parts of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FARMER.—BY A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS HIS business; has a thorough knowledge of horses and cattle; is willing to work for low wages; good reference. Address J. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—A GENTLEMAN WISES TO FIND A place for a young man as groom. Address or call on present employer, No. 54 South st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man to wait on table, tend door, build fires, clean boots, be generally useful; speaks English; wages no object; references as to honesty; sober and willing. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, RELIABLE man to take charge of a furnace for the Winter and make himself otherwise useful; good reference. Call or address No. 317 East 25th st., rear.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Apply at Nikel's, No. 394 8th av.

PLASTIC-SLATE PAINT WILL STOP LEAKS in tin roofs and protect them for years. No. 79 Maiden lane.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has two and five years' City reference from his last places, as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER, &c.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY as waiter or coachman; will be found honest and sober; no objection to the country; is married; best City references. Address J. E. R., No. 251 7th av., second floor front.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS COACHMAN AND to be useful about the house; none but a steady, reliable, honest, sober man need apply; must be a first-rate driver; neat, respectful, and capable. Address Coachman, Box No. 412 Post Office.

WANTED—TO WAIT ON A LADY AND TO SEW, a Spanish, German, or French girl, well recommended, who can speak and read her own language correctly. Apply at No. 147 West 14th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO ASSIST WITH THE washing and ironing; wages $14. Apply from 10 till 12 at No. 13 West 49th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 11 Wall st., New-York, Nov. 21, 1874, the following resolutions were offered by Abram Wakeman and unanimously approved as the sense of the board, and ordered to be published:

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this board, the hand of death has suddenly removed from our midst our beloved President, John C. Winans,

Resolved, That in this sad event we sincerely recognize and feel not only the loss that has been sustained by the community and our company, but that, as his personal friends and associates, we are touched by an unusual grief, as though we were called to mourn at once the death of a friend and a brother.

Resolved, That through a long life of eminent usefulness, whether as a citizen, merchant, or friend, our late President has borne himself with such singular faithfulness, integrity, and ability, and graced all of his well-performed duties with such cheerfulness, urbanity, and unpretentious modesty, that we wish to place upon record and treasure up the memory of his pure and upright life and character as a precious inheritance and example.

Resolved, That as officers and Directors of this company we owe to him a debt of gratitude for his able and successful performance of his duties as its Secretary and President for over twenty years. That it was in a great degree owing to his foresight, practical judgment, known integrity and mild firmness that the favor and confidence of the public has been so largely won for us as insurers.

Resolved, That to us, as his personal friends, his death is an affliction felt with a sincerity and depth which can only be less than that which rests upon his immediate family and relatives.

That we join in their grief, and tender as the only relief we can our sympathy in their loss and bereavement, and, in addition to that immortality which it is the consolation of religion to offer, the assurance that his cherished memory and the results of his busy life will long survive as a blessing among us.

Resolved, That this board and the officers of this company will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family; and that they be entered at length upon our minutes.

CYRUS H. LOUTREL, Chairman.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTS—CAN ALWAYS HAVE PROFITABLE employment; also young men of good family and little means inclined to learn the profession as students or clerks. PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 159 Bowery.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

SUPERIOR OPPORTUNITY

REDUCTIONS

With the view of retaining our numerous employes, now engaged in our FURNITURE FACTORY, during the Winter Months, we have decided to reduce the prices of our entire stock of New and Elegant FURNITURE fully thirty per cent. from former quotations. An inspection will convince at once.

IN FURNITURE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., splendid display of IMPORTED STYLES, patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, now ready; cutting and basting. JUST what EVERY LADY WANTS, "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR." Saves the dress! Loops it and ADDS to the appearance. PRICE 45 CENTS, MAILED.
A. BURDETTE SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GAELIC..............SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.............SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC............SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA.........WED., Nov. 25 | JAVA.........WED., Dec. 30
PARTHIA......WED., Dec. 2 | PARTHIA......WED., Jan. 6
ALGERIA......WED., Dec. 9 | ALGERIA......WED., Jan. 13
ABYSSINIA....WED., Dec. 16 | CUBA.........WED., Jan. 20
*RUSSIA......WED., Dec. 23 | *RUSSIA......WED., Jan. 27

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.......................Saturday...Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..................Saturday...Dec. 12
PEREIRE, SURMONT.......................Saturday...Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES................Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.............Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen..Nov. 28, 9 A. M. | Spain...Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M.
England...Dec. 5, 2 P. M. | Helvetia...Dec. 19, — —
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..................Wednesday, Dec. 2, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.
ABBOTSFORD......Oct. 29 | OHIO..........Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA....Nov. 5 | *KENILWORTH...Nov. 26
ILLINOIS........Nov. 12 | INDIANA.......Dec. 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY: Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates. Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries surgeon and stewardess.

The steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. ADE LIMON, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot of Third st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin......................$100 gold.
Second cabin.....................60 gold.
Steerage.........................24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 29 North River.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Nov. 26.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Through rates and bills of lading issued and signed.
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes to points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

DRESSES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF undergarments for both sexes, and articles for household use may be obtained at very low prices at the New-York house and School of Industry, No. 120 West 16th st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. MORTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

WET WALLS ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED with PLASTIC-SLATE COATING. Office No. 79 Maiden lane.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
CLARIBEL
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LA GUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO..............................Nov. 19
ANDES.
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA..............................Nov. 27
ATLAS.
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO..............................Dec. 5
ETNA.
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA..............................Dec. 15

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..............................Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK..................(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26
CITY OF HAVANA..............................Thursday, Dec. 3
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA..............................Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO..............................Tuesday, Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Dec. 10.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:40, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 4:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 3:40 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:45 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:45 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.
JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.
jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New-York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.
ANN E. MASON, Administratrix
of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.
au4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS,
Sole Acting Executrix.
s1-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of June, 1874.
ALICE E. DE GROOT, Administratrix.
THEODORE R. B. DE GROOT, Administrator.
je9-1aw6mTu*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE petition of the MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY of the port of New-York to change its corporate name.—At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the new Court-house, New-York City, on the 16th day of November, 1874.—Present, Hon. Charles Donohue, Justice.—It appearing to the court by a petition duly verified that the corporation now known as the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the port of New-York desires to change its name to the Mariners' Family Asylum, and it appearing that a notice of the application for such change to this court has been duly published in the newspapers required by law, and no reasonable objection appearing to such change of the corporate name by the said corporation.—Now, on motion of La Roy S. Gove, of counsel for said corporation, it is hereby ordered that from and after the 1st day of January, 1875, the corporation now known as "The Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York" shall be authorized to assume and be known by the name of "The Mariners' Family Asylum." It is further ordered that this order be published once a week for four weeks in *The New-York Times*, and the *Richmond County Gazette*.
CHARLES DONOHUE,
Judge Supreme Court.
BOYCE & GOVE, Attorneys for Petitioners.
n24-1aw4wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—VICTOR FAUCHE, plaintiff, vs. RUNYON W. MARTIN, JOHN DE RUYTER, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Runyon W. Martin: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 19th day of September, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 54 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 19, 1874.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 Wall street, New-York.
o20-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—EDWIN C. BALDWIN plaintiff vs. EDWARD HOBDAY defendant.—Summons, for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1874.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1874.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o27-1aw6wTu

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of November, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUSSELL W. BURKE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand made. A good article at the lowest possible price.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at
HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S,
No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

WANTED—A COACH OR COUPE AND A PAIR OF good horses, for which desirable real estate will be exchanged. Address, stating price, SMITH REGAIN, No. 441 East 58th st. Only owner need answer.

TO STOCK RAISERS.—FOR SALE—SHETLAND stallion, the finest ever imported, jet black, four years, forty inches high; warranted sound and kind; also a foal mare. Apply at stable, No. 161 East 28th st

BAD ROOFS OF SLATE AND SHINGLES made good with fire-proof PLASTIC-SLATE. No. 79 Maiden lane.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANKETS; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, Everett, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE first respectability, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, all modern improvements, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let, with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

A LADY RESIDING IN A LOVELY AND healthy location, and who has brought up a family of her own, desires to board and give a mother's care to two or three little boys; references unexceptionable. Address Mrs. J. E. HUNT, Box No. 137 Springfield, Mass.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, on second floor; private table if desired; appointments first-class. Only a few select boarders received; highest references. Call at No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

NO. 295 5TH AV., NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDSOME and well furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADway.—Two large square rooms and a front parlor, splendidly furnished; every first-class convenience for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway, a suite of elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table; reference exchanged.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
A handsome suite of newly carpeted and furnished rooms, with superior table. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—Three handsomely-furnished connecting rooms, with southern exposure; also, hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

SECOND AND THIRD STORY FRONT ROOMS, with hall rooms attached, for rent, with board, to gentlemen or ladies; house heated throughout; hot and cold water. No. 32 East 29th st.

NO. 323 WEST 34TH ST.—ROOMS WITH board for families or single gentlemen; easy of access to all parts of the City; accommodations good; terms moderate; reference exchanged.

NO. 92 CLINTON PLACE.—NICELY FURnished, newly carpeted rooms for gentlemen, singly or en suite; house in first-class order; family private; references required.

TWENTY-FIFTH ST.—NEAR MADISON square; two handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family. For cards apply to M. BERGMAN, corner of 27th st. and Broadway.

ONE CHARMING SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to rent, with large closets and exclusive bath, &c.; private table, if desired; also, a few other rooms, at 29 West 17th st.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Office or reception room, third story front, and small room, to let with board; also, a few table boarders taken; moderate prices; reference.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. and Broadway—Pleasant rooms, en suite or singly, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH ST.—HOUSE CHANGED hands this Fall; rooms to let, with board, for families or single gentlemen; also table board; references exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Pleasant third-floor room, southern exposure; board if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Handsome suite of apartments to rent, with or without private table; also, a single room.

GRAVEL ROOFS WORN-OUT MADE better than new with PLASTIC-SLATE COATING. No. 79 Maiden lane.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—SUITE FRONT ROOMS, with board; also, large single rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38TH st.—A fine suite of rooms to let to a family of adults, with or without private table.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, single or en suite, with board or private table; choice location. Apply to WM. G. RULE, JR., 610 6th av.

NO. 66 WEST 40TH ST., OPPOSITE RESERvoir Square—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; references exchanged.

5TH AV., NO. 341.
Mrs. Seaver offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board, upon moderate terms; table board for two gentlemen.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SECOND floor, well furnished; plenty closets; private table if desired; best references.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF TWO rooms, on second floor; also, two rooms on fourth, southern exposure, with board.

5TH AV., NO. 299,
Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES and single rooms; strictly first-class house; private table given; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms on the second and third floors, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED, WITH FULL OR PARTIAL board, for a family of four; must have three good sleeping rooms on one floor, comfortably furnished, and a parlor; location between 8th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Address, with terms and reference, W. R., Box No. 3,922 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, three little daughters, infant, and nurse, three connecting light rooms in a good locality; a Christian private family preferred. Address, with terms, MASON, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND son in a private family; location between 10th and 25th sts., west of 4th av.; price not to exceed $40 a week; references exchanged. Address J. D., No. 808 East 5th st.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family only; two connecting rooms required; one with sunny exposure; please state full particulars as to location, terms, &c. Address GEORGE, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE FRONT room, second floor, with board, in a good neighborhood, below 23d st.; state price. Address OSCAR, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st.—Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST.—ALBANI—LOHENGRIN
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.—Farewell week prior to the departure of the company for Philadelphia and Boston.
TWENTY-SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, last night but one of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI,
and grand revival, with increased chorus and orchestra, and with the same splendor as last season, of
LOHENGRIN.
Mlle. ALBANI for the first time as ELSA.
Signor CARPI for the first time as LOHENGRIN.
Miss CARY in her original great rôle, ORTRUD.
Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor SCOLARA.
Musical Director..............................Signor MUZIO
THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE—POPULAR PRICES.
Only appearance at the Academy of the renowned Basso, HERR CARL FORMES.
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Mlle. DONADIO, Signori DEBASSINI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, and CARL FORMES as Bassilio.
FRIDAY, Nov. 27. Last night of the season, and farewell night of Mlle. ALBANI.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28. Grand Farewell Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THANKSGIVING.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
Thanksgiving Evening, Grand Extra Performance.
POPULAR PRICES.
Only appearance at the Academy of Herr CARL FORMES. Rossini's opera,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Mlle. Donadio, Signori Debassini, Del Puente, Scolara, and Carl Formes. Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. S. Behrens. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; box seats, $1 extra; family circle, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the Academy; Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY. FAREWELL MATINEE.
Admission, with seat, $2.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA. LAST TIME,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 28, AT 1:30.
The programme for this farewell performance will comprise several acts from favorite operas, including the GEMS of
NORMA, FAUST, LA TRAVIATA, and DINORAH.
Admission $2, including reserved seat.
Tickets for sale at the Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
by the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 29.
On which occasion an EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION of LYRIC ATTRACTIONS will be presented. Full particulars hereafter.
Family Circle, 50 cents. General Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Parlor Chairs, $2. Tickets for sale on and after Thursday at the Academy, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway, and throughout Sunday at the Grand Opera-house.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SPECIAL.
☞ TICKETS purchased for a performance last evening WILL BE RECEIVED THIS (TUESDAY) NIGHT.
KIRALFY BROTHERS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.................................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.

8th Week

THIS SEASON
of the most charming of all domestic dramas,

JANE EYRE.

BETTER THAN LED ASTRAY.—*New-York Times.*

The scenes and appointments all new, and of the most elegant description.

The cast includes the names of Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1:30 P. M.,
SECOND JANE EYRE MATINEE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
SPECIAL MATINEE of JANE EYRE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance this season of Miss ROSE EYTINGE.

TWO THOUSAND ROOFS OF PLASTIC-SLATE attest its superiority; three to nine years old; no complaint. No. 79 Maiden lane.

PARK THEATRE.
ELEVENTH WEEK.
SIXTIETH NIGHT, TUESDAY, 24th,
SEVENTIETH PERFORMANCE.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
Peals of laughter, with roars of applause.
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Box-sheet open ten days in advance.
Seats secured by telegraph.
Order carriages at 10:30.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
EXTRA MATINEE, THANKSGIVING AT 2.
Seats secured. Moral—"Go Early."
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

BIERSTADT'S SPLENDID PAINTING OF "KING'S RIVER CANON," in California, is on exhibition at No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Also, paintings by other eminent artists.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

PENSION

For young foreigners in BRUNSWICK, Germany; good pension and instruction, especially in the modern languages. For further information and prospects, apply to
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.

Terms, $25 for the course.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY.
THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

OLD ROOFS GIVEN UP IN DESPAIR ARE made perfect with a coat of PLASTIC-SLATE at small cost, with plenty of time to test. No. 79 Maiden lane.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st.—Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Carpentry taught. Out-door classes organized. Latin conversation taught. Circulars at G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown College, Broadway, corner 34th st.—Students whose diffidence has prevented progress in large schools, receive private instruction; writing lessons, $3 monthly.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM,
MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM.
BRILLIANT OPENING OF THE WINTER SEASON!
AN ERA IN METROPOLITAN AMUSEMENT!
An immense and fashionable audience welcome the new programme with unbounded applause.
Assured success of the
UNPARALLELED SPECTACULAR PAGEANT
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AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Revival of the grand and thrilling
WAR RACES OF GREECE AND ROME!
THE DARING MUSCOVITE RACES,
The marvel of Equestrianism.
The closely-contested
LADIES' HURDLE RACES
Astonish all beholders.
The beautiful
LADIES' FLAT RACES,
The acme of female horsemanship.
The Roman Chariot Races, the races by trained animals, the auxiliary acts by the wonderful JACKLEY FAMILY, LANG LOOK, YAMADIVA, KENEBEL BROTHERS, SATSUMA &c., all received with tumultuous applause.
GRAND MENAGERIE
Opens at 1 and 6:30 P. M. Full and complete Exhibitions in the Grand Ampitheatre at 2:30 and 8. Seats secured six days in advance.
AN IMMENSE PROGRAMME FOR THANKSGIVING.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Charles Roberts, Jr.'s, Readings.
Nov. 26, Nov. 30, and Dec. 3,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Charles Roberts, Jr.,

ASSOCIATION HALL.
FIRST READING.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 8 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
OTHELLO—Selections from Act II.—IAGO'S WIT. CASSIO'S DRUNKENNESS AND REPENTANCE.
THE BELLS..............................SHAKESPEARE
A NOCTURNAL SKETCH..............................POE
THE IDIOT BOY..............................HOOD
THE MARCH TO MOSCOW..............................ANON.
AUX ITALIENS..............................SOUTHEY
CALDWELL OF SPRINGFIELD..............................OWEN MEREDITH
THE COURTIN'..............................BRET HARTE
..............................LOWELL
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Course tickets, with seat, $2 50. For sale, with full programme, at Gurley's, under the hall, and at the door on the above evenings.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
EMILY SOLDENE.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEE, at 1:30.
THE SUCCESS OF THE PERIOD,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
SECOND WEEK
TO CROWDED HOUSES
of
THE MOST MELODIOUS OF OPERAS,
Lecoq's master work,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
MISS EMILY SOLDENE......as......MLLE. LANGE
Conspirator Chorus repeated eight times nightly.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
For the THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEE, AT 1:30.

SAVE YOUR WALLS, CARPETS, AND patience by coating your roofs with PLASTIC-SLATE. No. 79 Maiden lane.

STEINWAY HALL.
WALLACE BRUCE
Will deliver his lecture on
"ROBERT BURNS,"
THIS EVENING,
STEINWAY HALL,
14th st.
Proceeds for the
BURNS MONUMENT,
to be erected next Summer, in our Central Park.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
EMMA DAY, SANFORD and WILSON, Miss ALICE SOMERS, WM. COURTRIGHT, GUS WILLIAMS, RICKEY and BARNEY, Miss ALICE HARRISON.
A new local drama by Mr. Poole, entitled
BROADWAY, Or, NEW-YORK IN A NUTSHELL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE on THANKSGIVING DAY.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
42d st. and Madison av.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1874, at 4 P. M.
Organist..........S. AUSTIN PEARCE, Mus. Doc. Oxon
Vocaliste..............................Signora SALVOTTI
Admission, 25 cents; package of ten tickets, $2; to be had at all the music stores, and at the church.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
LOLA, The beautiful Queen of the Air. LOLA.
The WINNETTS, FRANK JONES, The EMMERSONS, H. T. MUDGE, JENNIE WADE, Sergt. BURKE.
Mme. PICANT'S CAN-CAN DANCERS,
and all the Metropolitan favorites.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
THANKSGIVING DAY—THREE PERFORMANCES.

ROBINSON HALL.
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
MATINEE TO-DAY. | THE TURKISH HAREM, CAN-CAN, FEMALE BATHERS.
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, MONDAY next, our entire Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8.
ROUND THE CLOCK,
in which JOE COBURN
will set to with THE UNKNOWN.

J. N. PATTISON. DE GARMO HALL,
Corner 5th av. and 14th st.
EVENINGS WITH THE GREAT MUSICIANS,
With Piano-forte Recitals.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, lecture on
GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL. Tickets $1, at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Weber's, No. 108 5th av.

STEINWAY HALL. Y. M. H. A.
LECTURE BY

CARL SCHURZ,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 P. M.
Subject—"EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS."
Admission, 75 cents; with seat, $1; for sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas', 908 Broadway.

NIBLO'S. C. R. THORNE, Lessee and Manager.
Special attractions this week.
MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, benefit of E. EDDY. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.
Two grand performances THANKSGIVING DAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING. PAREPA ROSA and IVANHOE.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.
TOBIN'S NEW LECTORIUM ENTERTAINMENT,
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
Admission $1.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of
MR. BONAMY PRICE,
Professor of Political Economy at Oxford University, to deliver two lectures under their auspices on the subject of finance. The first to be delivered at Association Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24. Subject: "METALLIC AND PAPER CURRENCY." The second at Steinway Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30. Subject: "THE GENERAL CAUSES OF PANICS AND CRISES." Tickets, 75 cents, to be had at the Library and the Chamber of Commerce.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.
For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 21. 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 20...2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th..9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th..8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th..10:30 A. M.	Friday, 27th.......9:00 A. M.
	Monday, 30th..11:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
reacnan
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.
THANKSGIVING DAY, MATINEE AT 1:30.

WALLACK'S.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
AT 1:30.
Mr. BOUCICAULT
IN
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

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Mr. BOUCICAULT
IN
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

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THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
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AT 1:30.
Mr. BOUCICAULT
IN
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

WALLACK'S.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
AT 1:30.
Mr. BOUCICAULT
IN
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

WALLACK'S.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
AT 1:30.
Mr. BOUCICAULT
IN
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. BOUCICAULT'S
SUCCESSFUL SCOTTISH DRAMA,
THE HEART
OF
MID-LOTHIAN.
Including the famous realistic picture of "THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS," the ATTACK on the TOLBOOTH, and the ESCAPE OF JENNIE from the MOUNTAIN HUT. The principal characters by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. PARKES, Mr. FAWCETT, Mr. CONWAY, Mr. WHITING, Mr. JENNINGS, Mrs. LOUISE ALLEN, Miss NINA VARIAN, Miss EMILY RIGL, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, and Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
MATINEE, at 1:30 o'clock, of
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
, SATURDAY Matinée at 1:30 of THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
SHORTLY, A NOVEL SENSATION!!
, Mr. DALY begs to announce that he has received from Paris, and will presently produce, the reigning and most absorbing drama which has been offered in that city for a number of years, and entitled THE OFFICER OF FORTUNE.

YORICK!!!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
GRAND RE-OPENING THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, when will be revived, in all its Regal Magnificence, the greatest of all spectacles,

THE BLACK CROOK.

MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY!
SUPERB NEW COSTUMES!
DELICIOUS NEW MUSIC!
GLITTERING ARMOR!
JEWELED WEAPONS!
EVERYTHING NEW.
A GRAND BALLET OF THREE HUNDRED!!!
Mlle. BONFANTI and Mlle. EUGENIE LUPO,
Premiere Danseuses Assolutas.
Mlles. KATIE and EMILIE KIRALFY,
Premiere Characteristiques.
TWELVE CHARMING SECOND PREMIERES,
FIFTY FASCINATING CORYPHEES, and a GRAND BALLET OF THREE HUNDRED.
THE CAST OF CHARACTERS
will include, among others, Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY, Miss ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Mr. W. L. STREET, Mr. GEORGE ATKINS, &c.
FIRST APPEARANCE in America of the renowned European Artists, the LENTON FAMILY.
PERSIAN TWIN SISTERS. FAMOUS ULM SISTERS.
LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.
KIRALFY'S FASCINATING BALLET OF ALL NATIONS.
DEMON REVELS.
GRAND BLACK CROOK AMAZONIAN MARCH!!!
☞ EXTRA MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST TIMES.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
LAST WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Mr. JEFFERSON gives but six more of his charming impersonations of
☞ RIP VAN WINKLE. ☜
His engagement positively closing with the performance at the FAREWELL MATINEE next SATURDAY. Special Matinée on THANKSGIVING DAY. Seats for either representation may be had in advance.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, the American Comedian,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
In TWO of his happiest parts, MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS and TIMOTHY TOODLES. Sale of seats begins on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Mr. CLARKE is engaged for two weeks only.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock,
SECOND AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8,
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Suite in B minor..............................Bach
Trio, tremate, empy tremate, op. 116, (first time.)
..............................Beethoven
Miss CLEMENTINE LASAR, Mr. CH. FRITSCH, and Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
Symphony No. 1, in B, op. 38..............................Schumann
Concerto, for piano and orchestra, op. 185, (new.)...Raff
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Symphonic Poem, "Die Ideale," (nach Schiller.)...Liszt
Admission tickets, $1 and $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats will commence on MONDAY, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office at Steinway Hall, where programmes can also be had.

TIN ROOFS PRESERVED MANY YEARS, without paint, by one coat of PLASTIC-SLATE. No. 79 Maiden lane.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss CHARLOTTE STANLEY in her great sensation of
CRIME,
With the superb drama of
MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

ASSOCIATION HALL. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
LADIES' MATINEE LECTURES, (by invitation.)
A course of FIVE LECTURES, with READINGS, by
GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
on
SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORICAL PLAYS,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, 11:30 A. M.,
beginning Nov. 30. Secured seats for course at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, and GURLEY'S, 4th av. and 23d st.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.
TOBIN'S NEW LECTORIUM ENTERTAINMENT,
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
Admission $1.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY
FOR THE RELIEF OF
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.
The thirty-second annual meeting of the society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1874, at 8 P M.
GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 of this and adjacent counties will meet at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 293 Bowery, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, in uniform, to celebrate Evacuation Day.
Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRM. DALLY.
P. S.—Should it storm, citizens' dress, with cockade.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. A SPECIALITY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANO WANTED, FOR WHICH VALUABLE real estate will be given. Address WILLIAM COLE, No. 236 East 80th st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE EXCISE LAW.

A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION FOR ITS VIOLATION—A CONVICTION—A MOTION TO SUSPEND JUDGMENT.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett and a jury, yesterday, Sigismund Schwab was placed on trial under an indictment charging him with a violation of the License law in having sold a pint of Rhine wine to Thomas J. Wendover, and liquor to divers other parties, without having taken out a license. The facts of the prosecution being proved, counsel for the accused raised a question of law. This question of law is, that the Commissioners, instead of making a sliding scale of license fees, they were bound to fix one definite sum to be paid by all; that having failed to fix the license fee at some definite sum between the limits provided by statute, they were not in a position to call upon any one to take out a license, or to enforce the punishment provided by statute for not taking out a license. On the part of the prosecution it was claimed that the fair interpretation of the statute was that a discretion was vested in the Commissioners to fix a scale of prices for different persons carrying on different kinds of business, limited only by the minimum of $30 and the maximum of $250, as fixed by statute.

Judge Barrett held that the Commissioners had a discretion vested in them to vary the price of licenses as often as there are dollars and cents between $30 and $250, judging of each case as it came before them.

On the part of the defense it was proved by the accused that he well knew Wendover as an informer against liquor-dealers; that he never sold him any Rhine wine, and would not, but that he sold him what is known as "German cider," which does not come within the statute. Yet, he admitted having sold this "German cider" as wine. He admitted also that this cider was billed to him as wine by the party of whom he purchased it.

Mr. John McKeon summed up for the accused, strongly urging on the jury their power to render a verdict of acquittal in opposition to the charge of the Court; that the law was odious and against the sense of the community; that it should have been a question of dollars and cents, money to obtain a license and money for its violation; that making non-procurement of a license a crime was an unjust discrimination against a class of men in the community having large capital invested in business equally as deserving of protection as the business of the dry-goods merchant or druggist. He also urged the point that the liquid sold was not intoxicating, and the prosecution had failed to give evidence to the contrary; that the chief witness for the prosecution was admittedly a hired informer at the rate of $1,500 a year, and, because an informer, unworthy of belief by the jury, and that this unworthiness was sustained by collateral facts brought out in the testimony.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in summing up for the prosecution, contended that it had been admitted that the accused did not have a license, and that the principal witness against him, being a salaried Inspector of the Excise Commissioners for four years, could not be impeached, and the circumstances of the case show he could not be mistaken; that for the jury to exercise the physical power attributed to them by counsel for the accused, and acquit against the law and the facts, would be to commit perjury. Judge Barrett, in charging the jury, said the only question was, whether the accused had or not sold wine without a license, and every appeal relating to the alleged oppressiveness of the law is more fittingly made to the representatives of the people at Albany. The jury was bound to take the law from the court, and had no more right to trespass on the functions of the court in this respect than the court had to trespass on the functions of the jury in respect to the facts of the case.

The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.

Mr. McKeon asked until Friday to make a motion in arrest of judgment.

Judge Barrett suggested an earlier day, as he would be compelled to commit the convicted party.

Messrs. McKeon and Hall urged that, this being a test case, the usual course was to admit to bail. This course had been pursued in the sailors' boarding-house cases.

Judge Barrett said the difficulty was that for seventeen years the law had been in force, and once to the Court of Appeals on the question of constitutionality, and that would make it differ from the boarding-house case.

District Attorney Rollins said this was the first criminal prosecution under the act, and so far as the prosecuting officer is concerned, this being a test case, opposition to bail would not be urged unless the court was absolutely clear as to the law.

The court admitted Schwab to bail, justification to be in $2,000, and fixed Friday next for argument of the motion in arrest of judgment.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS ALARMED.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Liquor-dealers' Protective Union last evening, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a special meeting of the New-York Liquor-dealers' Society be held on Monday, Nov. 30, for the purpose of taking into consideration a plan of action in view of the pending decision of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the case of The People against Sigismond Schwab, found guilty to-day of selling wine without a license. Not knowing what the penalty may be, we had better be prepared for the emergency, and in the meantime we call upon the members of this union to defer all action in relation to the Excise law until after said meeting.

SAILORS' TROUBLES.

GENERAL EMBARRASSMENT OF SHIP-OWNERS AND CAPTAINS IN OBTAINING CREWS—PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE SEAMEN'S DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

The strike of the sailors for a return to their former wages and something more, is assuming larger proportions than were at first supposed possible. A tour among the shipping-places, yesterday, by a TIMES reporter, disclosed the fact that no ocean-bound vessel was able to obtain crews under the payment of $30 per month. It had come to pass not long ago that the wages of seamen had been screwed down to an average of $16 per month, while in numerous individual cases all that could be obtained—on account of shipping agents taking advantage of a sailor's condition—was $8 per month. This state of affairs attracted the attention of the Seamen's Protective Association, and the matter was brought up by them at a public meeting several weeks since and acted upon. The association passed a resolution unanimously that no seamen belonging to the society should sign articles of shipping for wages less than $25 per month for voyages to the West Indies or the Mediterranean. Committees were appointed to instruct all sailors arriving in port as to this action, and the result came almost immediately that vessels were obliged to comply with the demand. Encouraged by this success, efforts were instituted by friends of the seamen for a still larger increase of wages, and the association above mentioned was induced to place the amount at $30 per month for seamen bound on foreign voyages. No ship-master or shipping agent could find a seaman yesterday who either dared or was inclined to ship for less than the amount fixed by the different associations formed for his protection. The strike of the seamen, therefore, may be considered as thoroughly inaugurated and in full and successful progress thus far. An interview with several ship masters showed that they had been obliged to comply, and had yesterday shipped their crews at the prescribed rate. The captains said that it was absurd to talk about going to sea with a crew of inexperienced landsmen. They would not dare to do it, and would remain in port rather than venture to sea without either able or ordinary seamen, and the larger proportion must be able seamen. They said that not such an one could be found in the port of New-York yesterday who would ship for less than $30 per month, and they had been forced to pay that sum.

CAPTURE OF SEAMEN BY BOARDING-HOUSE RUNNERS—RESOLUTIONS OF THE SEAMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Seamen's Protective Association met last evening at No. 92 Madison street, Dr. William F. Thoms presiding. A discussion took place in reference to the capture of sailors by boarding-house runners on their arrival here from foreign ports. If they leave ships without leave they forfeit all wages due to them, and are liable to be punished as deserters. The runners, however, frequently induce the sailors to desert vessels by promising them employment and an advance of wages on another ship, and they also promise to obtain whatever money may be due to them from the ship which they leave. Power of attorney is given for this purpose, and in most cases the money is obtained by collusion with the Captain, who "divides" with the boarding-house keepers. The sailors, as a rule, however, never see a dollar of it. During the past four or five months this system has been in active operation, to which fact the sailors attribute the low wages which they now receive. The sailors' association demand $1 a day wages, but the rates now paid vary from $8 to $30 per month. The boarding-house keepers are forming an association, apparently in the interests of the sailors, with the object of obtaining an increase in the wages now paid, but the sailors at the meeting last evening did not seem to have any confidence in the boarding masters. The latter will ship sailors at any price, provided "there is money in it." They will take the sailors out of bed at night and put them on board without having had previous consultation with their victims. The more intelligent seamen, therefore, have a horror of the boarding masters, and do not wish to join any association with which they are connected. The meeting last evening was poorly attended, but those present seemed to think that the only way to remedy their grievances was by an effort to induce all the seamen to join their association, and then they would have moral and numerical force enough behind them to obtain their demands. The following preamble and resolutions were read by the President and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The system of driving crews on shore in a foreign port is in active operation among the foreign vessels entering this port, thereby taking from the sailor his hard-earned wages and branding him as a deserter; therefore,

Resolved, That seamen are warned not to leave their vessels at the request of the boarding-house runners, as they will forfeit all of their wages.

Resolved, That seamen are notified that it is the duty of Consuls in all ports to protect them. If they have any trouble on board of their vessels the Consuls will see that they get their rights and are honorably discharged.

Resolved, That this association hereby tender a vote of thanks to the British Consul in this port for his prompt protection afforded seamen who have been imposed upon by the system.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

WHAT THE TEACHERS THINK ABOUT THE PROPOSED REDUCTION—PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES TO THE MEASURE—WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

With the view of ascertaining what the teachers of the public schools think as to the proposed reduction of their salaries, a TIMES reporter yesterday visited several primary and grammar schools, for both boys and girls, in different portions of the City. The opinions thus gathered may be *ex parte*, but they are certainly valuable, as showing a side of the question which has not, as yet, been presented to the public with any degree of clearness. Of course, there was but one feeling about the reduction, and that was of opposition. Their salary, the teachers say, is already very small, in comparison with the services rendered, and in the case of the lower teachers, it is barely sufficient to live upon. Some of the primary school teachers, for instance, who receive smaller salaries, and do harder work than any other portion of the service, receive $47 per month. Now, the position of a teacher carries with it the necessity of living and appearing respectably at all times. Accordingly, when board at the rate of $28 per month and miscellaneous necessary expenses, such as clothing, washing, car fare, &c., to the amount of say, $15 more for the same period, are substracted from that sum, it will be seen how cruelly a reduction of seven per cent. from such a pittance must be felt. And, besides this, very many of the teachers have others depending upon them for support, such as aged parents and infirm brothers and sisters. It is useless to say that this factor has no right to be considered in a problem of pure business. It is daily considered in the case of men of family who will not work for a salary inadequate for that family's support, and there is no good reason why it should not be equally as much considered when the person receiving the salary is a woman. But the following point is of more importance to the general public. A reduction of the salaries will inevitably result in the lessening of either, or perhaps of both, the quality and the quantity of the work performed. The Principal of every school that was visited said that now the teachers worked earnestly and conscientiously, while if the salaries were reduced they would consider themselves underpaid, and would not feel in honor bound to do any more than was absolutely necessary. The effect upon the children of this substitution of a sort of lip-service for the present hearty, thorough instruction the principals universally deplored. Moreover, there was not a single school visited in which it was not considered certain that from ten to twenty per cent. of the teachers would absolutely refuse to work at the reduced rates. The resignation of so many teachers would be a serious matter, for their places could not be properly filled at a moment's notice. There are, undoubtedly, individuals enough to take the places. But every person who attempts it cannot teach. The profession requires a peculiar aptitude and a peculiar experience. And if it is true that these are positions which have been for months standing empty for the want of suitable persons to fill them, what would be the difficulty of filling 200 or 300 places. Some of the principals also considered this reduction of salaries to be only an indirect method of lowering the grade of the schools which three members of the board have said they considered to be too high. Perhaps, in closing, a single incident will show that in this department of labor, as in others, the best is finally the cheapest. While the reporter was conversing with the Principal of a girl's primary school, there was suddenly raised a cry of fire, and instantly the doors leading into the large room were choked with a crowd of screaming, panic-stricken children, all making toward the stairs, and with the certainty that if the foremost children one reached them those behind would precipitate them to the bottom. The conduct of the teachers was admirable. The panic was allayed almost as soon as it had arisen, and in fifteen minutes the children were quietly in their seats again. The alarm, it is true, was a false one, but the panic was a real one, and the result would certainly have been a very sad one if the teachers had been selfish or inexperienced.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE GENERAL TERM DECISION APPEALED FROM—THE NOTICE OF APPEAL.

Mr. Beecher's attorneys in the suit of Tilton vs. Beecher have appealed from the order of the General Term of the City Court denying a bill of particulars. The following notice of appeal was filed yesterday in the clerk's office of the City Court:

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher.—Notice of Appeal. GENTS: Please take notice that the defendant hereby appeals to the Court of Appeals from the order of the General Term of this Court, made herein on the 19th day of November, instant, and entered herein on the 20th day of November, instant, affirming the order of the Special Term, made herein, on the 30th day of October, 1874, and entered herein on the 5th day of November, 1874, denying defendant's motion for a bill of particulars, and from every part thereof. Yours, &c.,

SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Defendant's Attorneys.

S. J. COLAHAN, Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn.
To Morris & Pearsall, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The undertaking or justification of the sureties for costs are as follows:

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher.—Undertaking on appeal from an order.—Whereas, On the 19th day of November, 1874, in the City Court of Brooklyn, an order was made by the General Term thereof affirming the order made at Special Term on the 30th day of October, 1874, denying defendant's application for a bill of particulars; and the above-named appellant feeling aggrieved thereby intends to appeal therefrom to the Court of Appeals. Now, therefore, Elmer H. Garbutt, of No. 161 St. James place, in the City of Brooklyn, and S. W. White, of No. 210 Columbia Heights, in the City of Brooklyn, do hereby, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, undertake that the said appellant will pay all costs and damages which may be awarded against him on said appeal not exceeding $500.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1874.

ELMER H. GARBUTT.
S. V. WHITE.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: Elmer H. Garbutt, one of the subscribers to the foregoing undertaking, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident and house-holder within this State, and is worth the sum of $1,000 over all his debts and liabilities, and exclusive of property exempt by law from execution.

ELMER H. GARBUTT.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of November, 1874.
OLIN J. RANSOM, Notary Public,
New-York County.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: S. V. White, one of the subscribers to the foregoing undertaking, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident and freeholder within this State, and is worth the sum of $1,000 over all his liabilities, and exclusive of property exempt by law from execution.

S. V. WHITE.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of November, 1874.
OLIN J. RANSOM, Notary Public,
New-York County.

If plaintiff's attorneys choose to waive the usual notice of argument, the motion can be argued without delay. In case the decision is not reached before the day set down for the trial, it will be necessary to obtain a stay of proceedings from one of the Judges of the City Court. If counsel on both sides agree in the appeal from the order made by the General Term of the City Court, it can take place on any Tuesday before the close of the Term.

ALARM OF FIRE IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Shortly after noon yesterday Patrolman Dalton, of the Fifteenth Precinct, detailed at the Female Grammar School No. 47, No. 36 East Twelfth street, was startled by hearing cries of "fire" issuing from the school. He hastened into the building, and found the pupils in a state of great excitement, owing to smoke which was ascending through the register in one of the class-rooms filling the room. On investigation it was found that some paper had fallen into the register, and the heat had caused it to smolder, giving forth a thick smoke. This discovery calmed the excited feelings of the pupils, and the school session proceeded without further interruption.

CROKER'S BAIL.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Barrett announced to the counsel for Coroner Croker that the testimony submitted to him had been so voluminous that he had not had time to read it, but said he would render a decision on Wednesday, (to-morrow.) Mr. Henry L. Clinton then asked on Croker's behalf that his trial be set down peremptorily for to-day. The District Attorney said he could not be then ready, and Judge Barrett said he saw no imperative necessity to force the District Attorney into the trial of a cause without due preparation. After some further discussion, the trial was fixed for a week from to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Park Commissioners have discharged 300 men engaged in the Construction Department.

The next meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at the College of Physicians on Friday evening.

The French Society La Concorde will give its twelfth annual bal d'invitation at the Germania Assembly Rooms, to-morrow evening.

At a meeting of the Baptist Ministers yesterday the subject under discussion was "The best method to promote revival work in our churches."

The fair of the ladies of the new Church of St. Agnes was opened last evening at Croton Hall, Forty-second street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Mr. Wallace Bruce will deliver a lecture at Steinway Hall this evening in aid of the fund of the Burns Monument in Central Park. His subject will be "Robert Burns."

Farragut Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows gave its fourth annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night. The entertainment was well patronized.

The United Brethren Lodge of Freemasons gave an annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, which was well patronized by the members of the Masonic fraternity.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Thomas Kerrigan pleaded guilty to an attempted larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Meyer, aged thirty-eight, of No. 74 Suffolk street, had his leg broken by a bale of cotton falling upon him in front of No. 81 West street yesterday. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Blas Du Bouchet was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with complicity in smuggling 50,000 cigars in Boston. He was held in $3,000 bail.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury Nov. 14, $2,614,346 25; receipts last week, $1,459,667 71; payments, $2,449,489 62; amount on hand Nov. 21, $1,624,524 34.

The Captain of the Swedish brig Carl Johanna, that arrived at this port yesterday from Rio Janeiro, reports that on the 19th inst. E. A. Rosevict, the second mate of the vessel, fell overboard and was lost.

Proposals for the carpenter and mason work of an elevator for Bellevue Hospital were yesterday opened by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The contract was awarded to John Guy for $963.

Louis Tancred, an Italian, of No. 67 Sullivan street, while at work in the new building corner of Church and Liberty streets, received a severe scalp wound yesterday by a brick falling on him from the fifth story.

The second of the Wednesday afternoon concerts (from 4 to 5) at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue and Forty-second street, will be under the charge this week of S. Austin Pearce, Mus. Doc. Oxon.

Daniel Hasbrouck, aged thirty-five, of No. 447 West Thirty-third street, was caught in the machinery at the kindling-wood yard No. 307 Eleventh avenue, yesterday, while adjusting a belt, and was crushed to death.

Jefferson Lodge of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary by a ball at the Harmony Rooms, in Essex street, last night, which attracted a large attendance of members of the order.

James Williams, of No. 291 Greenwich street, charged with dealing in lottery tickets, was taken before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon. He was held to appear to answer in the sum of $1,000.

A meeting of representatives of the linen trade will be held to-morrow, at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of taking action in concert with other branches of trade to bring about a revision of the Tariff laws.

The New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund, a corporation of about a dozen German vocal societies, has organized a mixed choir of male and female vocalists, who engaged in their first vocal exercises at Coburger Hall, in Stanton street, last night.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Panama Railroad, held yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Rufus Hatch and T. W. Parks submitted a report giving the results of their recent inspection of the road. The report states that the road is in excellent condition.

Morris Solomon was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with burglariously entering the premises of Joseph Kraconer, No. 84 East Broadway, and stealing therefrom $200 worth of jewelry. It is said that there are other charges pending against the prisoner.

Frederick Newherr and Adolphus Augstadt, bankrupts, were arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, on complaint of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. They were charged with fraudulent concealment of property within three months before going into bankruptcy. They were held to answer.

The following programme will be rung on the Trinity Church bells, by Mr. James E. Ayliffe, on Thursday morning, commencing at 10:30 o'clock: No. 1. Ringing the changes on eight bells; No. 2. "Hail, Hail, this Happy Day;" No. 3. "Closer to Me;" No. 4. "There is a Beautiful World;" No. 5. "Thanksgiving Day;" No. 6. "I Now Believe;" No. 7. "Merrily Ring the Trinity Bells."

Monday next the festival of St. Andrew, Scotland's patron saint, will be celebrated wherever a Scotsman can be found. In this City, besides the usual private celebrations, the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will hold its 118th anniversary festival at Delmonico's, where a banquet will be given at 6 o'clock in observance of the day.

The messenger boys of the American District Telegraph Company have organized among themselves a company of "Volunteers," and will hold their first annual target excursion at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thanksgiving Day. The boys practice in drill, and a number of prizes for marksmanship have already been contributed by their friends. They will assemble at No. 649 Sixth avenue at 7:30 A. M. of Thursday.

The Managers of the Wilson Industrial School and Mission make an earnest appeal for donations of poultry, vegetables, and pies for the Thanksgiving dinner to be given to the people of the mission. Contributions should be sent to the Wilson Mission House, corner of Avenue A and Eighth street. Donations of money may be sent to Mrs. J. Sturges, First Directress, No. 40 East Thirty-sixth street, or to Mrs. William Ransom, Treasurer, No. 137 East Fifteenth street.

Mr. Jacob Cohen, of No. 109 East Sixtieth street, recently donated to the Industrial School connected with the Hebrew Orphan Asylum a valuable collection of Hebrew and other printing type, printing press, and printing-office furniture, forming altogether an important addition to the stock in possession of the school. As an acknowledgment of this gift the officers of the asylum have transmitted to Mr. Cohen a handsomely-engrossed and framed set of resolutions, signed by the President, Myer Stern, and all the other officers of the institution.

The subscriptions to the memorial statue of the late William H. Seward, which is to be placed in the Central Park, have nearly all been paid. The Committee on Funds, which consists of George J. Forrest, William H. Appleton, and Lawrence R. Jerome, have received about $20,000, which has been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Mr. Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, who has the order for the statue, is making very satisfactory progress on it at Rome, and it is expected that it will be completed before another year has passed. The statue will be made of bronze, sixteen and a half feet high, and is to be delivered and put up in the Central Park for $25,000.

The obsequies of the late Countess Alice De Ferussac, daughter of the late Col. Herman Thorn, of this City, took place yesterday from St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated, the officiating clergymen being Rev. Father Lynch, celebrant; Rev. Father Poole, deacon, and Rev. Father Nolan, sub-deacon. The church was filled by a large assemblage of prominent people, many of whom were relatives of the deceased lady. The remains were inclosed in a richly ornamented casket, and the floral offerings were profuse and beautiful, while the music, which was rendered by a full choir, was tastefully and ably executed. Among the pall-bearers were Mr. Royal Phelps, Mr. Degrasse Livingstone, the Consul General of France; F. Grisbert, and other prominent gentlemen. The remains were conveyed to the family vault in Green-Wood Cemetery.

BROOKLYN.

The "Martha Washington Tea Party" comes off this evening at the Academy of Music.

Mayor Hunter yesterday issued a proclamation commending to the people the observance of Thanksgiving Day.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday and audited bills amounting to $5,863 61. The Sheriff's bill amounting to $11,000 will be examined this morning.

The primaries for the election of delegates from the wards and county towns to the Kings County Republican General Committee took place last evening. The election passed off quietly, the "young men" of the party gaining a larger representation in the committee than they have ever had before.

A motion was made before Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to vacate an order of arrest granted against Matthew D. Bogart, late Treasurer of Rockland County. The Supervisors sued Bogart, who was a defaulter, but compromised with his sureties. Decision reserved.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Rodney C. Dodge has completed a number of new trout preserves on the Great Patchogue stream, near Palace Brook. His improvements are regarded as the most complete in this line in Suffolk County.

Union services are announced to be held on Thanksgiving Day at various places on the island as follows: At Jamaica in the new Methodist Church, sermon by Rev. William T. Hill; at Huntington, in the Presbyterian Church, sermon by Rev. J. C. Nightingale; at Sag Harbor, in the Reformed Church, sermon by Rev. Mr. Reid; at Greenport, in the Baptist Church, sermon by Rev. A. L. Clark.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The residents of North Tarrytown whose efforts to secure the benefits to be derived by the incorporation of their village were recently defeated by a temporary injunction upon their proceedings are again trying to carry out their plans, and have called an election to be held on the 17th of December to decide the matter.

The November term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County commenced yesterday before Hon. Silas D. Gifford, County Judge and Associate Justices Howe and Silkman. The following-named persons were impanelled as Grand Jurors for the term: George E. Sutton, of Cortlandt, foreman; Noah Barnes, Jonathan Briggs, David Curby, James Cannon, George E. Craft, Samuel G. Ellis, V. M. Hodgson, George F. Hodgeman, John Kuester, Henry Lawrie, Samuel Lawrence, Morgan Purdy, G. Miller Purdy, Solomon G. Purdy, Edgar St. John, Harrison W. Smith, Merritt Seymour, Oscar Washburn.

STATEN ISLAND.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters have offered a reward of $250 for any information which will lead to the detection and correction of the person or persons who set fire to the premises of Edwin Considine, on Targee street, near Richmond, Stapleton, on Sunday night week. If this attempt to discover the incendiaries proves successful, it is probable that offers of reward in other cases will follow.

Alexander Brinley, dockman at the Tompkinsville Ferry landing, while lowering the bridge yesterday, lost his hold of the crank, which, flying around at a rapid rate, struck him violently on the head and arm, inflicting very serious injuries. He was conveyed to the Smith Infirmary for treatment, and it is feared that the injury to his head may prove fatal.

NEW-JERSEY.

The pay of the butchers engaged in the Guttenburg Abattoir has been reduced ten per cent.

The citizens of Irvington meet to-night to organize a vigilance committee as a protection against burglars.

Charles C. Jewell, of the Jersey City Board of Education, was severely injured Sunday by being thrown from his carriage.

Margaret Sutton, the colored woman who was so severely injured by the explosion in Jersey City, Saturday, is recovering.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith will lecture at Association Hall, Bergen Point, this evening, for the benefit of St. John's Episcopal Church.

The injunction procured by the Monmouth County Freeholders, to restrain the New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company from building two draws, forty-one feet wide, over Ocean Creek, has been dismissed with costs.

Michael A. Norton, who was arrested in Jersey City, Sunday, on suspicion of being a counterfeiter, was taken before United States Commissioner Muirheid, for examination, yesterday. The prisoner demanded an examination, which was set down for to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Judge Bedle has decided to hear arguments on December 5, on an application for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the value of lands claimed by the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, wanted for the construction of the projected Hudson River tunnel.

J. Harvey Lyons, a well-known lawyer of Hudson County, died at his home in Hoboken at noon yesterday. He was for some years District Attorney of Hudson County. His death will be announced in the county courts to-day, and suitable action will be taken by the members of the bar in the premises.

[Advertisement.]

The first cold snap has made business lively at KNOX'S, the ladies recognizing the fact that his display of fancy FURS is unusually attractive, embracing as it does all the popular varieties, such as Brown, Otter, Shetland and Alaska Seal, Russian Sable, Mink, Lynx, and Red Martin, all marked down at very low figures. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies recognize the fact that Cleaning and Dyeing coming from LORD'S establishments recommends itself. No. 111 8th av., No. 630 Broadway, and No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th st.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship South America for Rio de Janeiro.—Commodore W. A. Kirkland, United States Navy; H. Tinne, C. Hurtzig, Capt. F. L. Platt, Harald Teddersen, B. Eckelmann, T. P. Duesbach, Grier P. Hufford, Henry Hannah, Albert Bonelli, James E. Milnor and wife, J. L. Wilson, A. Beecher, wife, and child, J. De Christo and nurse, Mrs. H. McMiller, J. Merritt, Mrs. S. Seaman and two children, J. T. Houston and wife, James E. Mills, Leopold R. Fink, O. W. Weaver, Jesse Brown, George E. Annhein, Peter C. Benjamin, wife, and two children, Robert G. Bechdolt.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Panama, from Aspinwall.—Capt. A. G. Jones, Thomas Ortaz, W. W. Huffington, and three in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:57 | Sun sets.....4:36 | Moon rises..5:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:43 | Gov. Island...8:32 | Hell Gate..9:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Nov. 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships South America, Tinklepaugh, St. Thomas, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Agostino Felugo, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Guiseppi Bozzo, (Ital.,) Pasterino, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Fortunato Padre, (Ital.,) Garassino, Waterford, Slocovich & Co.; Ambrosia, (Norw.,) Borressen, Newry, Ireland, C. Tobias & Co.

Schr. Addie Todd, Corson, Port Spain, Trn., D. Trowbridge & Co.; Minnie, Hudson, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool Nov. 6, and Boston 21st, in ballast, to F. W. J. Hurst. Nov. 23, 8:30 A. M., blowing a gale from S. E. to S. S. D., thick and raining, with a heavy sea, distant 25 miles E. N. E. from Sandy Hook, fell in with schr. D. W. Vaughan, in distress, sails all blown away, pumps choked, steering gear gone, boats stove, and 8 feet water in the hold; sea breaking completely over her; succeeded in lowering a boat, and with great difficulty rescued two passengers, (Mr. W. A. Coe and Mrs. Allen;) lay by the schr. one hour and a half; finally succeeded in getting a hawser on board, and towed her safely into port.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reid, Havana Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. No date, off Hatteras, met steam-ship Crescent City, hence for Havana, and took from her a pilot of boat No. 2, who had been carried off during a heavy gale.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans Nov. 11 and the Bar 12th, via Key West 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Was detained at Key West three days by a heavy easterly gale, and had very rough weather to Hatteras; Nov. 2, on the outward passage, 15 miles E.N.E. from Sombrero, spoke bark Brazos, from Galveston for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) McKay, Trieste Oct. 15, Patras 21st, Messina 26th, Palermo 31st, Gibraltar Nov. 5, and St. Michaels 11th, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov. 11, passed going into St. Michaels, whaling bark Falcon, of New-Bedford; 22d, 200 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Italy, hence, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans Nov. 14, and South-west Pass 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Nov. 15, and Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Panama, Dow, Aspinwall Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Nov. 18, in Crooked Island Passage, passed schr. Carrie Alice, of Richmond, Me., bound N.

Ship City of Cashmere, (of Glasgow,) Bryce, Calcutta Aug. 16, and Sand's Head 18th, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 3, and crossed the equator Oct. 30, in lon. 30; Oct. 7, lat. 23 41 S., lon. 41 W., spoke bark Luigia Madre, (Ital.,) from Akyab, for Falmouth, Eng., 109 ds. out; 24th, lat. 0 43 N., lon. 29 56, spoke bark West Derby, (Br.,) from Montreal, for River La Plata.

Bark Volunteer, (Aust.,) Zembello, Smyrna 80 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Isaac Benham. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 11; Nov. 13, lat. 29 34, lon. 63 25, spoke yacht Josephine, hence for St. Thomas.

Bark Louise, (Ger.,) Gehm, Rotterdam 63 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Nov. 10, lat. 37 30, lon. 58, spoke bark Roberto, of and from Halifax, for Liverpool.

Bark Investigator, (of Searsport,) Butman, Bordeaux Oct. 6, via Hampton Roads Nov. 20, in ballast to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Fairy Belle, (of Liverpool,) West, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 20 in lon. 42; had strong N. E. gales from lat. 30; lost and split sails.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Francisco Bellagamba, (Ital.,) Borzone, Boston, England 80 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Tula, Miller, Belize, Honduras, 27 ds., with mahogany to Wm. Jex & Co.

Brig Minna Traub, (of Philadelphia,) Woodside, Pensacola 28 ds., with lumber to R. M. Bushnell & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has had strong N. and N. E. winds, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Nov. 14, lat. 36 32, lon. 74 10, spoke whaling schr. Admiral Blake, of Marion, with 75 barrels oil.

Brig Genstorie Figli, (Ital.,) Franga, Messina 80 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 29.

Brig Carl Johann, (Swed.,) Trappe, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., via St. Thomas 17 ds., with coffee to C. G. Ramsay. Nov. 19, E. A. Rosenict, second mate, a native of Stockholm, aged twenty-three years, fell from the jibboom overboard and was lost.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Johnson, Virginia, with wood. Nov. 22, off Barnegat, had a heavy gale from S. E., lasting 13 hours; lost sails, flying jibboom, and 75 cords of wood, and sprung aleak; was fallen in with by the steam-ship The Queen, and brought into port.

Schr. John J. Ward, Sheppard, St. Mary's, Ga., 12 ds., with lumber to Richardson & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Mary A. Witham, Austin, Miragoane 17 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.; sld. in co. with schr. Kate Grant, for New-York; Nov. 23, off Sandy Hook, in a squall from N. W. split fore and main sails.

Schr. Maggie J. Lawrence, Haley, Satilla River, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to J. Bigelow—vessel to master.

Schr. Eclipse, Conklin, Savannah, 18 ds., with cotton to Russell & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Sabao, Lamson, Aux Cayes 26 ds., via Hampton Roads, with logwood to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Perkins, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Virginia, Ross, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to master.

Schr. Northern Home, (of Canning N. S.,) Tuckesbury, Maracaibo, 17 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Left in port, schr. Southern Home, for New-York, next day; Nov. 16, lat. 26 33, lon. 74 30, spoke schr. J. C. Tunis, from Baltimore, for Nassau; 17th, lat. 30 30, lon. 73, spoke schr. General Connor, from Fortune Island, for Boston.

Schr. Emma K. Smalley, (of Lubec, new, 190 tons,) McFadden, Nova Scotia 9 ds., with fish to Smith & Gandy.

Schr. Timothy Fields, Boston, McLean, St. John, N. B. 8 ds., with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Grampus, (Br.,) Ryder, St. John, N. B., 10 days, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Percy, Mitchell, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Alcora, Robertson, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Van Cleaf, Appanaug, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. B. S. Wright, Collins, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harvey, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Jordan, Bridgeton, N. J., in ballast to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Thomas R. Woolley, Bailey, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Kelly, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. L. A. Warford, Bailey, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. D. Hastings, Tilton, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. Raymond Fuller, Buttingham, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Reeves, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Cranmer, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. Mary A. Tyler, Peterson, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. Ida Grant, Curtis, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. C. H. Malleson, Osborne, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. C. D. Emson, Pierce, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. Congress, Buck, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Cale, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens; no date, off Chincoteague, in a heavy gale lost foremast.

Schr. Eva, Voorhis, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

WIND—Sundown, a gale, W., cloudy.

SAILED—Steam-ships Arragon, for Bristol; South America, for Rio Janeiro.

BY TELEGRAPH.

APPONANG, Nov. 22.—Arr. schr. Ontario, Hoboken.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Arr. schrs. Henrietta, Simons, New-York; Clara E. Simpson, Portsmouth, N. H.; A. J. Fort, Hoboken; Sarah Eldridge, New-York; William A. Law, do.; bark Jugal, Sunderland; schrs. H. A. Hoyt, New-Haven; J. K. Shaw, Hoboken; Edward Rich, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; John E. Sanford, New-York; steamer Blackstone, Providence; schr. C. E. Morrison, Boston; bark Memento, Liverpool; brig H. M. Morris, Cape Causa, N. S.; schr. George M. Vattridge, New-York.

Cld. barks Campanno, Rio; Gazelle, Cork or Falmouth. Steam-ship John Hopkins, Boston. Schr. Walter F. Parker, Hoboken.

Below, steam-ship Saragossa from Savannah.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Arr. steamer Carroll, Wright Charlottetown via Halifax; schrs. Charles A. Jones Griffin, Baltimore; J. B. Austin, Williams, Philadelphia; Kate, Port Johnson.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 22.—Sld. brig F. Tower, Ponce. Schrs. W. M. Todd and G. C. Burdick, New-York; Nettie, Yarmouth; Flora King, New-York; Henry Hadden, St. John.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 21.—Arr. brig George, (Br.,) Turk's Island.

Arr. 23d, schr. Osco, of and from St. John, N. B., with lumber, going west lost part of her deck load.

BANGOR, Nov. 21.—Sld. bark Edwin Ruth, Liverpool; schrs. commercial, Baltimore; Vinona, Exchange, and Ringleader, Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Cld. steamer Neptune, New-York; schr. Dick Williams, Newberne, N. C.

Arr. brigs Ada C., Port-au-Prince, via East Harbor; American Union, New-Orleans; schrs. Albertine Aimee, St. Pierre, Miquilon; Nepossett, Virginia; Bartie Pierce, do.; Lizzie Heyer, Alexandria; George Nevinger, Philadelphia; James H. Moore, do.; S. Barnes, Port Johnson; Keystone, do.; Deacon, Weehawken; Hattie Ellen, Hoboken; Abbie Bursby, Philadelphia; W. T. Abbott, do.; W. S. Shepherd, W. H. Whittaker, Taylor and Marcus, J. Baustin, J. G. Babcock, Sarah Wood, S. B. Wheeler, F. St. Clair Edwards, Mair and Brammer, Horace Moody, Ruth F. Carlisle, all from Philadelphia; Mary B. Tower, Virginia; Laura B. Misser, Alexandria; Benjamin Courtnay, Hoboken; L. F. Dow, John T. Manson, and Belle Crowell, Baltimore; George M. Brainard, Weehawken.

Below, brig Happy Return, Gonaives.

Arr. steamers Siberia, Harrison, from Liverpool; Roman, Crowelle, from Philadelphia; brig Beta, (Br.,) Selig, from Ponce; schr. Finback, Clime, from Virginia. Also arr. ship Valiant, (new, of Boston,) Dunham, from Damariscotta.

Capt. Selig, of the brig Beta, at this port, reports Nov. 19, lat. 38 39 N., lon. 70 29, passed a vessel nearly bottom up, a portion of her starboard side, from mizzen to forechains, and a part of her bottom alone being visible. The vessel appeared to be newly coppered as high as the chainbolts. Supposed her to be loaded with kerosene oil, as there was a strong smell of that article about the wreck.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23.—Arr. brig Leopoldine, from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore brig Mary M. Morris, from West Indies.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 23.—Passed up: steamers Catharine Whiting, from Providence; Hercules, from New-Bedford; Florida, from Providence; John W. Eardman, from Richmond; Fanita, from New-York; Leopard, from Newburyport; North Point, from New-York; schrs. Spraint and Anna, from Lanesville; Agnes, from Bangor; Aldina, from St. John, N. B.; Gettysburg, from Charleston; C. Nickerson, from Boston; Rising Sun, from Tennarets Harbor; Richard Patterson, from Richmond; H. G. Russell, from Haddam; James Jones, from Richmond; American Eagle, from New-York; also, a light foreign ship in tow.

Passed down, steamers Juniata, for New-Orleans; Virginia, for Charleston; Cantipede, for Boston; Lancaster, for Port Royal, N. C.; schrs. Martha Innis, for Lynn; Lottie K. Friend, for Boston; Jeremiah Simonson, for New-Orleans; Alice R., for Baltimore. A heavy rain prevails.

Noon.—Arr. schr. Charlotte Fish, from Boston, to load timber for Boston.

Passed up schr. Minnehaha, Norfolk; Nellie Treat, Boston; and brig Catharine, from Greenland having to reach Inigbert.

Passed down steamer Violet.

The schr. Henry D. May, for Boston, is at anchor off the light-house.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 23.—Arr. brigs Edith and Maggie Vail, from Jamaica, for orders.

Passed up, ship Eliza Everett.

The brig Alice Abbott sld. for New-York last evening.

An unknown brig arr. last evening. There are about 60 schrs. in the harbor. The wind is from the S., with rain.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Nov. 22.—Arr. schrs. Gertrude, Van Dusen, Charleston; Florence, Shay, do.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 23—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, Baltimore; bark St. Olaves, Mobile, in ballast.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 23.—Arr. schr. Rebecca W. Huddell, Depnty, Philadelphia, for Gloucester. Coming into harbor run into schr. Abigail Brown, and carried away stern and mainboom; also run into Clark & Somes' Wharf, doing damage to the amount of $200.

PORTLAND, Nov. 23.—Arr. schrs. T. Benedict, Woodbridge; Grace Darling, New-York; bark Ella, New-York; steamers George Cromwell and Chesapeake, from New-York; brig C. C. Robinson, (new,) of New-York, from Harrington; sch South Shore not arrived.

Cld. steamer Elionora, for New-York; schr. Sophia, Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Arr. up 22d, barks Bristol, Damariscotta; Shatmuc, (Br.,) Havre.

Pass a l'Outre, 23d.—Arr. steamers United States, New-York; ship Octago, Yarmouth, N. S.

Sld. steamers Gen. Meade, New-York; Hudson, do.; Yazoo, Philadelphia; Feld-Marshal Moltke, (Ger.,) Bremen.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 23.—Arr. steamer Cuba, Vera Cruz.

PLAISTER COVE, Nov. 21.—Passed, schrs. J. J. Clark, Gloucester, for Bay of Islands; E. W. R., Pictou, for Boston; Sea Lion, Boston; Baseris, Chaleus Bay, for Boston; brig Priscilla May, Wallace, N. S., for do.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Arr., schrs. L. A. Rose, Newburn; Anna Myrick, Provincetown; Aldine, St. John, N. B.; Abbie Ingalls, do.; Cygnus, do.; E. H. Naylor, Boston; Rising Sun, St. George, Me.; Cora Ella, Kempt, N. S., (mainmast sprung;) American Eagle, New-York; G. M. Hopkins, Wellfleet; Emma G. Edwards, Richmond; steamer North Point, New-York; ship Eliza Everett, Antwerp.

Below, brig Maggie Vail, Jamaica.

Cld., bark Satsma, Belfast; brig Caroline, Gibraltar; schrs. P. Scribner, Boston, and David Faust, Cambridge.

PAWTUCKET, Nov. 21.—Arr. schrs. Castalia, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; Anna Shepard, Philadelphia; Hattie M. Mayo, Calais.

Sld. schr. Anna E. Safford, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, Nov. 21.—Arr. Wm. Capes, Rockport, for New-York; Timothy Field, St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; Pallas, New-York, for Richmond.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Arr. 22d. ships Z. Ring, (Br.,) Rio Janiero, Aug. 13; Hereford, (Br.,) Port Lyttleton, N. Z.; Arcturus, Melbourne, Sept. 14; Sunrise, Liverpool; bark Carabon, (Br.,) South America; brigs Hazard, Newcastle, Sept. 7; Moorburg, (Ger.,) Hamburg; barks Nourmahal, (Br.,) Newcastle, Sept. 11; Cyrene, Port Lyttleton; ship Sontag, Montevideo, July 27; Semiramis, Talcahuana.

Spoken Nov. 10, lat. 29 40 N., lon. 132 23, bark W. Midas; Nov. 16, lat. 34 23 N., lon. 133 16 W., Windward, (Br.,) Montevideo; Nov. 2, lat. 8 50 N., lon. 113 50 W., bark Brierly, Hall, (Br.,) London, July 7, for Van Couver's Island.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 22.—Arr. Bark N. M. Haven, 18 ds. from Havana, remains for New-York; brig Edith, from Areceibo, remains for Philadelphia; brig Maggie Vail, as before.

Capt. Miller, of Maggie Vail, reports was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras and lost one anchor off Cape May on the 21st inst.

Capt. Ulrich, of the bark N. M. Haven, reports he saw what he judges to be the bark Lizzie, which sailed on the 4th inst., about 100 miles S. W. of Henlopen, on the 21st inst.

NEW-CASTLE, Nov. 23.—Passed up schr. Clara Davidson, schr. Henry D. May, for Boston, got under way and proceeded.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 21.—Arr. schrs. Clyde, Hoboken, for Boston, S. J. Gilmore, Rondout, for do., Allie Oakes, New-York, for Portland, Carroll, New-Bedford, for Machias, Watchman, do., for Lincolnville Freddie Walter, Provincetown, for Deal's Island.

Passed by bark Ella, New-York, for Portland.

Sld. schr. Iris, (Br.)

Schr. C. H. Macomber dragged ashore near the head of the harbor on the night of the 19th inst., during a north-westerly gale.

Wind north-westerly, strong; clear.

Nov. 22.—Arr. bark Rachel, Matanzas 17 ds., of and for Portland; schr. Scio, Philadelphia, for Boston; Nathaniel Stevens, Weehawken, for do.; Willie Harris, New-York, for do.; George P. Linnekin, do., for South Danvers; Laura H. Jones and Joseph G. Stover, do., for Bangor; Palos, do., for Rockland; Helen M. Condon, do., for Portland; Bramhall, South Amboy, for do.; Mary A. Rice, Raritan River, for do.; Ann, Port Johnson, for Boston; Allston, Victory and Costa Rico, do., for Salem; Alvarado, Philadelphia, for do.; Montrose, Elizabethport, for do.; Emeline McLain, Philadelphia, for Quincy Point; Madora, (Br.,) Providence, for St. John, N. B.; Arcilla, (Br.,) do., for Portland; Nile and Florence Mayo, Rockland, for New-York; Walter Irving, Thomaston, for do. The schooner C. H. Macomber came off last night without damage with assistance from the United States Revenue Cutter Active.

Sld. Bark Gertrude; brigs American Union, Abby Watson, Wm. H. Parks; schrs. Wanderer, Ralph Carleton, N. H. Hall, M. E. Graham, John Farnum, D. Sawyer, J. B. Knowles, C. H. Macomber, K. C. Rankin, William Marshall, J. & H. Crowley, Wm. Penn, E. G. Willard, Philanthropist, Martha Weeks, Goldhunter, (Br.,) Southern Cross, (Br.,) Canary, Mary Clark, Charter Oak, Lizzie B. McMichal, Nellie E. Paine, Isola, Nellie H. Benedict, Nettie Langdon, John T. Manson, Wm. R. Page, Diadem, O. D. Witherell, Abbie Dunn, Neponset, Arthur Burton, A. K. Woodward, Bartie Pierce, Mahaska, Edward S. Tyler, Prospect, Abner Taylor, Jacob Kienzle, Open Sea, George D. Perry, Dolly Varden, George M. Brainard, Melville, John Bird, Mary E. Pearson, Yankee Blade, Walter Scott, (Br.,) N. Berry, Hannibal, George H. Bent, Judge Terrey, July Fourth, Lady Suffolk, Aquisnar, Jane, Loduskia, Decorra, Ivy Bell, Chas. E. Sears, Lizzie Hayer, Joseph Eaton, A. M. Aldridge, L. Standish, Nellie Scott, Taylor and Mathias, Calista, Freddie Walter, Watchman, S. J. Gilmore, Carroll, Clyde, Allie Oakes, Mary A. Rice, Helen M. Candon, Bramhall, Scio, Nathaniel Stevens, Montrose, Arcilla, Geo. P. Trigg, Laura H. Jones, Emeline McLain, Willie Harris, Allston, Joseph G. Stover, Nile, Florence Mayo.

Wind—West by N. W., moderate clear; at sunset, calm.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Cld. schr. Minnehaha, Myers, James River.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21.—Sld. brig Dagnea, (Norw.,) London; schr. F. Merwin, New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.—Arr. brig Kingston, Demarara.

23d—Arr. schrs. Albambra, Boston; Georgia, Portland; bark Mary Ann Russell, Liverpool, G. B.; brigs Sappho, Demerara; Chieftain, Malaga.

MESSINA, Nov. 22.—The brig L. C. Madeira, from Palermo, for the United States, was wrecked on the 21st inst. on the Italian coast. No particulars.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 23.—Arr. Hyack, Sydney, C. B. Sld. bark Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Hull; ships Ocean and Dunrobin, Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sld. for the United States Nellie T. Guest and Royal Harrie.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Jane Kilgour, Gluckauf, and Iris.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Kate, Henrietta, Anna, Mirzapore, Maud, Delphin, Henoch, Louisa Malcolm, Victoria, Jessie, and Onni.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Vikingen, Prudentia, Graf Klot, Trautvetter, Neptun, and Elpi.

Also arr. out, Caroline Eddy, Teresina, and Neptune.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Illinois, Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, passed Browhead last evening. Her time was 9 ds., 20 hours.

The National Line steam-ship Erin, Capt. Andrews, from New-York Nov. 11, and the Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Price, from New-York Nov. 12, both for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

ANTWERP, Nov. 23.—Sld. steam-ship Auguste Andre, Greve, New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23.—The White Star steam-ship Republic, from New-York Nov. 14, arrived here at 1:30 P. M., and proceeded for Liverpool.

ANTWERP, Nov. 23.—Sld. steamer Abbotsford, for New-York, with 450 passengers.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—The steam-ship State of Louisiana, Capt. Johnston, from New-Orleans, Nov. 23, arr. to-day.

REMOVAL

EXTRA
INDUCEMENTS
IN
CARRIAGES
For Thirty Days.
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO OUR
NEW WAREROOMS,
NO. 25 UNION SQUARE,
IN DECEMBER,

We will offer extra inducements to purchasers of Carriages. Our stock embraces all the new and desirable styles, superbly finished in fashionable colors and material.

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PRICES REDUCED.
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WM. D. RUSSELL, No. 18 Park place, New-York.

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MONDAY, DEC. 7,
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DRAWN SERIES BONDS
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SILVER-PLATED
Baking and Entree Dishes
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The movable linings, porcelain enameled on hard metal, cannot be broken or cracked by heat or ordinary usage; and are **cleaner, lighter,** and more **durable** than any other. For sale by dealers in silver-plated ware, and by the

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Manufacturers of Superior Nickel Silver and Fine White Metal Electro-plated
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ARE OPENING DAILY
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A VISIT TO THEIR STORE WILL AMPLY REPAY.
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Sable, Seal, Mink,
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